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"POP."

O Sis! Will you ever come smiling again
To banish the spirit of care,
To puff out my match, as I light my cigar,
When I rest in my old easy chair,—
As once you came tripping in rustling silks—
(No maiden was ever more fair)—
To perch up beside me and roguish deride me
For the "dreadful old tie" that I wear?
Will you ever come rushing cool-cheeked from the street,
Snowflakes in the fluffs of your hair,
To nestle down to me and lovingly—"do" me,
As I smoke in my easy arm-chair?
Will you come with a story of wonderful glory
Of bonnets Parisian: "Mon pere,
Such a love of a hat! And it only costs that!"
(Eight fives on her fingers so fair!)
I will save all through Lent and return every cent!"
She pleads, as she swings on my chair.

Come back, little Sis, eighteen, as you were,
And perch on the arm of my chair,
Bring back the old days with your sweet girlish ways,
Leave husband and babies and care!
You may blow out my match, you may steal my gay tie,
You may tweak your old daddy's gray hair;
You may rifle my purse, and, what is much worse,
You may drag me out to your church fair,
Ever bonnet and gown in the whole liconing town
Shall be yours to discard or to wear,
If you'll come as of yore through the old study door
And perch on the arm of my chair!
—Puck.

LOVE.

My soul went forth to find his soul
Down stair-aisles vast and dim,
But found not anywhere a sign
To spell one word of him.

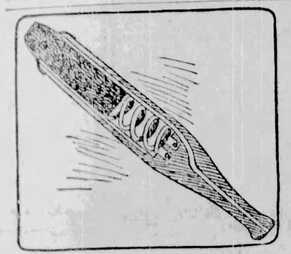
And year on year the caravan
Of hopes and dreams went by,
But never paused to tell of him
In answer to my cry.

And still sweet choirs invisible
And star-aisles vast and dim,
And one tone trembling up to me
Beyond the earth's far rim.

My soul went forth to find his soul
Down stair-aisles vast and dim—
O blind! 'Twas he sang at my door
While I searched stars for him.
—Boston Transcript.

CIGARETTE CARTRIDGE.

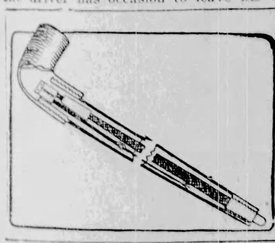
Smokers who enjoy a small cigar or cigarette better than a large cigar may find the "cigarette cartridge" shown in the accompanying drawing to their liking. It is an invention from Havana, Cuba, and the idea is to provide small



cartridges of tobacco, ready to be inserted in a non-combustible holder, the cartridge being thrown away after the contents are burned. The holder consists of a metallic or asbestos tube, with a coiled spring mounted at the base of the opening and air ducts leading from the mouth-piece to the outer end of the tube. The outer end is fitted with a conical cap having slanting sides to hold the tobacco in the cartridge against the pressure of the spring inside the tube. The cartridges are to be furnished in quantity, either loaded or empty, as the smoker may desire. To place a charge in the tube the outer cap is removed and the cartridge inserted and pressed downward until the spring is contracted, when the cap is replaced. The cigarette is then lighted through the perforation in the cap and the smoke drawn to the air ducts to the mouth. As fast as the tobacco is consumed the spring forces the ashes out of the cap and renews the supply of the weed in proximity to the air ducts. When the cartridge has been emptied the cap is again removed and the empty tube thrown out. The tubes are made with a slight taper toward the rear end, in order that the spring may slide the tobacco from the tube without clogging.

COMBINATION CANE AND WHIP

In a recent article we described a combination lock for securing a whip in the carriage when the driver was forced to leave it unguarded for any length of time. In the accompanying illustration we show the invention of a Georgia woman for accomplishing the same object in a different manner. A moment's study of the picture will enable the reader to discover sufficient material for a whip stored inside the hollow cane, and thus it is the inventor's intention that the whip shall be carried as a cane when the driver has occasion to leave his ve-



hicle. The joint near the last is formed of two hinged sockets, which are covered by a sliding ferrule when the whip is extended. The butt of the whip screws into the tip of the cane and may be inserted from either side. When the whip is not required for use the lash is doubled at the joint, the butt unscrewed and the two sections are inserted in the tube through the opening afforded by the removal of the handle. As the usual length of a whip is not over two and a half times as long as a cane, it will be seen that there is plenty of room for storage of the two upper sections in a tube of about the length of a walking stick without enlarging the diameter to the point of clumsiness.

Just for a Change.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

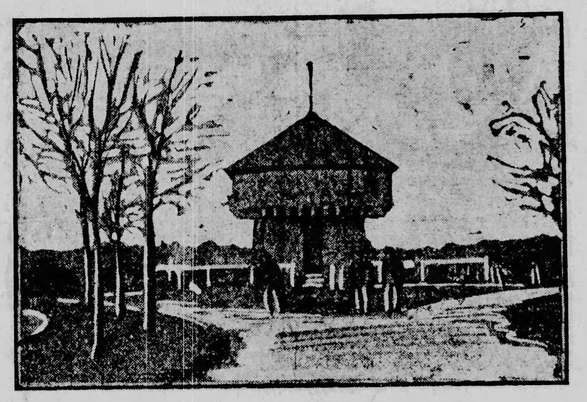
How can this be? Senator Quay says the nomination of a Republican candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania must be decided by the delegates to the State convention.

The Old Game.

"Now that the baseball managers have got through fighting," remarked the Observer of Events and Things, "please give us an early opportunity of getting at the umpire."—Yonkers Statesman.

THE TWO BURIALS OF GEN. ANTHONY WAYNE

Of all the American commanders who fought over the debatable ground of the "war-swept valley of the Maumee," none had so brilliant a military record, nor had seen more service, than Anthony Wayne. Born in Easttown, Chester county, Pa., on New Year's day, 1745, he began life as a farmer and land surveyor. At 29 years of age he was elected to the Pennsylvania colonial legislature, and the next year, 1775, he was one of the Committee of Safety. In 1776 he raised a regiment of Pennsylvania troops, and fought through the Revolution, proving himself a born leader of men, a thorough



THE BLOCK HOUSE AT ERIE.

strategist, and one of the bravest of the brave. Entering the conflict a provincial colonel, he came out at the close of the struggle with a major general's brevet. Then he returned to civil life.

When Washington was elected President, he showed his confidence in the military ability of Wayne by nominating him general in-chief of the regular army, with the rank of a major general, and the senate confirmed the appointment on April 3, 1792. The disastrous defeat of St. Clair by the Indians in November of the previous year, in what is now Mercer county, Ohio, determined Wayne to break the power of the tribes in the northwest and compel a peace, despite the machinations of British emissaries at Fort Detroit and Fort Miami.

His march across Ohio, from Fort Washington, on the site of Cincinnati, the chain of posts he established to keep open his line of communication, and the crushing defeat he administered to the Indians at Fallen Timbers, on the Maumee, some ten miles above where Toledo now stands, are matters of well-known history. His triumph was complete, and resulted in the signing of the treaty of Greenville in 1795, by which the Indians gave up their claim to about half the state of Ohio, and compelled a lasting peace.

Wayne returned east on a visit, but he was sent back in 1796 to take possession of the British forts that had been held in the Northwest. This duty ended with Fort Detroit. He started to return to Pennsylvania, his route being by Lake Erie to Presque Isle, now the city of Erie. While on the small vessel that was carrying him down the lake, he had an acute attack of gout, which caused his death on December 15, 1796, his age being 15 days less than 52 years.

Two days later, December 17, his body, dressed in his uniform and boots, was encased in a plain wooden coffin, and buried at the foot of the flagstaff of the log fort at Erie. This was a blockhouse, surrounded by a stockade, situated on a high bluff overlooking Lake Erie. Coffin plates being unobtainable in the then wilderness, the only ornamentation of the casket was the initials "A. W.," the date, 1796, and a star, all made by driving brass-headed tacks into the coffin lid. Here the body of the general remained for something like a dozen years.

Col. Isaac Wayne, his son, drove with horse and sulky overland from the ancestral home near Chester, Pa., to Erie, to remove his father's body. The disinterment was made under the superintendence of Dr. Wallace, an old friend of the general's, and who had attended him in his last illness. The body was found intact, except one foot and leg, which had decayed. It was said to be "petrified," but this is not the correct term. It had become adipocere, which is a light-colored fatty substance, formed by the decomposition of animal tissues when under the influence of moisture, and not exposed to the air. It is not unusual to find human bodies changed into this substance; and most cases of so-called "petrifaction" of corpses are of this character.

A lady, the wife of a captain, who lived near by, was present at the disinterment, and said the body was of the consistency of soft chalk; the hairs of the head could be pulled out easily. She described the general appearance of the body as that of a plaster cast.

Dr. Wallace prepared the remains for transportation by cleaning everything off the bones of the skeleton, which were packed into a small box, which was attached to the sulky for transportation to Chester. The empty coffin was left in the grave, which was filled up. The remains of the old Revolutionary hero were re-interred in Radnor churchyard, in his native county, beneath a marble monument erected by the Pennsylvania society of the Cincinnati, of which Wayne was a member.

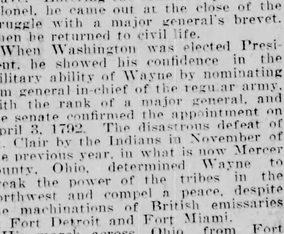
The original blockhouse was destroyed by fire; but in 1879, through the efforts of some citizens of Erie, an appropriation was secured from the Pennsylvania legislature, and a fac-simile of the original structure was erected. Over the entrance is the legend, "In memory of General Anthony Wayne, who died here December 15, 1796." The site is now a part of the grounds of the Pennsylvania Soldiers and Sailors' Home, and the building is carefully cared for by the officials.

At the time the block house was rebuilt, a search was made for the stump of the flagstaff, and the grave reopened. All had decayed but that part of the coffin lid containing the inscription in brass-headed tacks. This is preserved in a relic-case in the block house. Along with it are a few bones, believed to be part of those of Gen. Wayne; a couple of knives, used by the surgeon when the body was disinterred; a broken sword, and a few other things. The grave was also neatly built up with stones, so that its location will not be lost.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

A COMPLETE DINING OUTFIT

As commonly constructed the ordinary dinner-pails or lunch-kits are clumsy affairs, provided with cumbersome trays of tin, which fit together inside the pail, necessitating the removal of the entire outfit before the lunch can be commenced. Furthermore, it is difficult to clean the receptacles properly after the food has come in contact with them. This



new pail, instead of providing tin trays for holding the food, is fitted with metal racks for carrying the common oval "side dishes" of china or earthenware, and when the cover and sides of the pail are removed the entire lunch is brought to view without the necessity of moving a single tray. The construction of the pail is such that the cover and sides lift off in one piece, being secured to the central upright by a pin inserted in the eyelet which projects through a slot in the centre of the cover. Beneath the napkin-holder is a central chamber arranged to contain a flask of drink, and clips are provided to carry the knife, fork and spoon. The racks for the upper pair of dishes are hinged to the upright frame and tilt back at either side to afford free access to the lower dishes. The outfit is complete in itself and permits of eating the meal without strewing the dishes around the work-table or bench, while the dishes may easily be removed at home for washing.

She Liked Shop.

They had been talking at the rate of fully eighteen to the dozen, those two fair young damsels, and the subject of their conversation was of course the wise and witty sayings, the charms of manner and the other admirable traits of character possessed by their respective sweethearts, says Answers.

"Don't you like to have anybody talk shop when they come to see you?" gurgled Mary.

"Indeed I do. Who's been talking shop to you?"

"Oh, Charley, of course! He's a tram conductor you know, and nearly every time he comes to see me he goes on with his shop talk."

"What does he say?"

"Sit closer, please!"

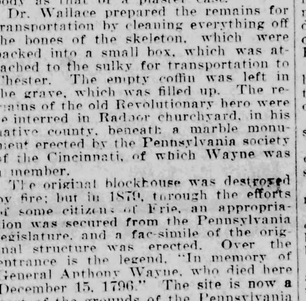
Curiosity.

"Pardon my curiosity, but I—"

"Oh, your curiosity is all right. Your mistake is in showing it."—Boston Transcript.

NAVAL BASE AT PEARL HARBOR

Long before the Hawaiian Islands were acquired by the United States, the project had been mooted of securing therein a location for a naval station, to accommodate our war vessels in the Pacific. Indeed, one of the most powerful reasons adduced during the Harrison administration for granting the request of the then newly-formed republic of Hawaii for annexation, was to acquire a naval base. The place selected is Pearl harbor, on the southern coast of the island of Oahu, a



LOCATION OF PEARL HARBOR.

few miles west of Honolulu, the capital of the Territory of Hawaii. Over 600 acres of land have been taken by condemnation. The owners asked $600 per acre, but the court fixed the price at $75 per acre. The harbor is a great landlocked bay, perfectly secure from storms. An extensive wharf is to be built, with coal bunkers and chutes, warehouses for naval stores, etc.

Cruel Blow.

"Are you aware of the fact," remarked Miss Cutting, "that I am a mind reader?"

"Nevah suspected it, weally," answered young Softleigh. "Would you—aw—object to weading my mind, deah boy?"

"Certainly not," she replied. "Bring it with you the next time you call."—Chicago News.

Schemes.

The trouble with most schemes is that when you go in, the ground floor is occupied, and you are compelled to occupy the second story.—Atchison Globe.

His Work.

A man's greatest mistake is made when he thinks his work will be done as soon as his present task is finished.—Chicago Record-Herald.

THE COLONIALS.

A Story of Adventure at the Time of the American Revolution.

By ALLEN FRENCH.

(Copyright, 1901)

CHAPTER II.—CLASH OF SWORDS

As Dickie went up the stairs he met Ann coming down. In her arms was a bundle of wet clothes.

"Is Frank home already?" he cried. "How came he here unseen?"

"He is in his room," she replied.

Dickie hurried to Frank's chamber and found him nearly dressed in a dry suit. "Frank!" he cried, entering.

"Dickie," responded his brother, meeting him gladly, "how can I thank you? But were you not seen?"

"What care I?" answered Dickie. He burst out with his news: "I am with you now—a Whig, a rebel!"

"What!" cried his brother.

He made no question of the statement—its truth shone forth. Frank saw in Dickie's face the evidences of his long mental struggle, and of his dreadful day. There were rings under his eyes, his cheeks were pale, and in this moment of reunion his lips trembled. Frank realized what, in secret, his brother had experienced, and between sympathy and joy, tears rushed to his eyes.

"Dickie," he cried, "I would have given my right hand for this!"

And Dickie, seeing the tears, knew what emotions underlay Frank's iron self-control. The two clasped hands. Standing so, looking into each other's eyes, no veil was between the brothers now, no separating chasm.

"Forever!" Dickie cried. "I am with you forever! In spite of this defeat—in spite of everything! I shall be arrested soon; I do not care." Tears came into his own eyes. "Oh, I am ashamed! So long blind! So long a fool! I deserve punishment. But to have been with you this day! And now, if I might but slip away from the town, and go to Dr. Warren——"

"Doctor Warren is dead," interrupted Frank.

"Dead!" cried Dickie. "Dead—how?" He started away from Frank in horror.

"Shot as I was urging him from the redout," answered Frank. "He fell in my arms, dead on the instant. The soldier seized me as I laid him down. He came to the field with a headache," said Frank, sadly, "and thus was it cured."

Dickie paced the room, wringing his hands, and with sweat on his brow. "Oh, they shall pay! They shall pay!" he cried passionately.

"You shall go safe from the town," said Frank; "but not to him."

"How can I go?" returned Dickie. "I cannot swim, as you. All boats are seized."

"There is a way, and a boat," interrupted Frank. But Dickie did not heed.

"I must pay for my folly," he hurried on. "But some one shall pay as well—he who led me to volunteer, who has been conspiring against you."

"Whom do you mean?" cried Frank, as Dickie went to the door. "What think you to do?"

"Capt. Sotheran," answered Dickie.

"Let me but find him!"

"Remain, Dickie!" commanded Frank. "Dickie, I beg you!"

But Dickie was already out of the room and running down the stair. In another moment Frank heard the clang of the front door. He snatched hastily at his shoes, to put them on and follow.

Dickie, fever brained and full of vengeful purpose, pushed his way along the crowded streets. His sword was at his side; he put his hand on it with satisfaction and scanned each face. Mistaken Dickie, thinking that he, unskilled, could with strength alone punish the man who led him into this coil! The one likely place to find his enemy was the British coffee house, and there he went. In its entry he met waiters jostling together, wild-eyed and nervous, giving each other as they passed scraps of news which they had caught from the officers.

"Is Captain Sotheran here?" demanded Dickie.

"In there, sir," was the answer; and Dickie, satisfied, entered the common room and stood unobserved by the door.

A little group was there, drinking and eating as they stood. The excitement of the day was in the room, as in every corner of the town; nerves yet strung kept most of the company on their feet, talking frequently or silent with a brooding stillness. Dickie noted the haggard looks of some, the excitability of others, and searched for his object. He saw Tudor and Ormsby and Harriman, with some of the volunteers, among them Anthony and Oliver. Only one man was seated, calmly eating—Capt. Sotheran.

Dickie soon made his presence known. The officers were discussing the part played by each of the regiments, when Dickie broke in:

"And the four regiments, gent'emen, that were to march unmolested from Boston to the Hudson—went you far today?"

They remembered Gage's boast and the taunt was too much. Officers and Tories flushed with anger. Harriman's hand flew to his sword hilt and he started forward.

"'Tis a poor jest," he cried. "Ellery, are you mad?"

"Dickie," protested Anthony, pushing in between, "what is wrong? Why were you not with us to-day?"

"Yes; where were you?" demanded Oliver and Wharton.

"He was afraid," cried Ormsby loudly.

Dickie saw their red faces and welcomed the coming struggle. He smiled at Ormsby.

"So you have learned, lieutenant, that all provincials are cowards?"

It was too much. They made one general movement toward him, and Ormsby and Harriman half drew their swords. But none found words so furious were they. And he puzzled them as he stood there—he who had been with them and for them, now suddenly jeering at their losses.

"Am I challenged?" asked Dickie joyously. "Is a mere colonial worthy of your swords?"

"Draw, Ellery!" cried Harriman and Ormsby together.

"I will choose my own adversary," he returned.

There was a moment of revulsion. Harriman and Ormsby both drew back, and pushed their swords into their sheaths. He seemed not angry; they thought his mind disturbed as he stood and strangely smiled. And they liked him, young as he was, buoyant and amusing.

"I will choose," went on Dickie, "the man I most despise—the unworthiest of you and of his uniform."

His eyes began to burn and his cheeks to flush. He put aside those in front of him, and with two strides was at Sotheran's side. Dickie leaned across it and looked at the captain, and in surprise the others listened for his words:

"Captain," said Dickie, "I saw dishonor in your eyes last night."

Sotheran was unmoved. He wiped his mouth and laid the napkin down.

"Truly?" he asked quietly.

But his own eyes began to flicker their cold light. Mr. Ellery had hastened to him with an incoherent tale of a discovery by Dickie. How much did the boy know?

"My uncle—" began Dickie.

"Your poor uncle!" drawled the captain. But he frowned; the boy's tongue was dangerous.

"Shall I tell these gentlemen," asked Dickie, "what I think of him and you? Or will you—" He made a threatening pause, so earnest that his youthful grandiloquence could not spoil it.

"Certainly," answered Sotheran. He rose and stepped around the table. "Ormsby, will you secure the door?"

Those two who loved Dickie—Anthony and Tudor—started forward to intercept. But Sotheran stopped them with a gesture.

"Henry," cried Tudor in terror, "you will not let him anger you?"

"George," answered Sotheran, "no one shall dictate to me here." He turned and struck Dickie on the breast. "Draw, you cub!"

Anthony fell back. Tudor was stupified; no one else moved to prevent. By the wretched code of honor, he who demanded bloodshed must be gratified. Even under other circumstances, the bystanders though aware of the inequality of the combat, would scarcely have raised a second protest for humanity's sake. But the experiences of the day had dulled all senses to scenes of blood; the feelings of the evening were scarcely better than after Concord, and all were indifferent to individual fates. Morosely callous to such a quarrel, officers and Tories prepared to watch Dickie's sacrifice.

The two stood opposed—Dickie with his sword held awkwardly. Sotheran sure of himself. Dickie knew but the first few movements, learned in the officers' sword squad; he stood on guard. Sotheran smiled at him with irony.

"Will you begin?" he asked.

"Yes," cried Dickie, and raised his arm—too clumsily. Sotheran's wrist turned, his sword came instantly into line with Dickie's body, and his left arm prepared to balance a lunge. One second more? Tudor turned away.

The door burst open. A darting figure came between the combatants and a sheathed blade struck up Sotheran's point. An outstretched hand caught Dickie's wrist and thrust him back.

"Dickie!" cried a ringing voice. "Aside! Give me your place? So!"—and the blade came flashing out. "Now, Captain Sotheran, at your service!"

Frank Ellery, armed with his father's rapier, stood in his brother's place.

The company gasped at the suddenness of the interruption. Startled they saw this Whig in their midst—the one who, of all in the town, most nearly represented in himself the opposing faction. Pod or cried out involuntarily with relief; but his cry was checked by Sotheran at what would happen next. Yet Sotheran dropped his point and stepped back.

"You come too late, sir," he said. "Your brother and I were engaged. I have the right to finish the combat." His eye sparkled and his teeth shone. "Leave your place, sir!" he directed.

But Frank did not move.

"And I protest!" interrupted Ormsby. "Such a change is against all rule."

"Give me the place, Frank," cried Dickie.

"Never!" answered his brother. He looked at Ormsby. "Sir, sir, you demand a murder; and you others, gentlemen, would permit it; but I will not."

He turned to Sotheran, unyielding. "Captain, unless you allow me to take my brother's place, I will oppose you now."

"Yokel," answered Sotheran. His cheek grew red. Thus cheaply was he to exchange his long-planned revenge, by the mere death of his rival? "Give place," he cried again.

"I will ask you once more," answered Frank. "Will you fight me now?"

"Never!" cried Sotheran. "I claim my right."

"And I enforce mine," replied Frank. He held his sword ready against a sudden attack, his eye never left Sotheran's face. His voice became deeper; the listeners felt the importance of his message as he began to speak again.

"Some years ago, gentlemen, Capt. Sotheran—then but a lieutenant——"

"Damn you!" shouted Sotheran. In a moment his cheek had grown pale. "Here, then, rebel!"

"My thanks," answered Frank quietly. "Your choice is best—death before disgrace."

"You have chosen your own death," replied Sotheran. "Your brother follows you. Are you ready?"

"Ready."

They took position, and the swords engaged.

There was no need to ask Frank to begin. The man he despised was at the point of his sword; his first thrust was so fierce that Sotheran, with difficulty, swept death aside. And, as the panting breaths of the two rose in the silence of the room, while the rasp of steel and the scuff of shoes made the only other sound, the lookers-on saw that the two were well mated.

They were tall, and lean, and quick. Each had the great acquirement of the swordsman: Body, arm and wrist that with perfect mechanicism obeyed the instinct of the brain. Instinct it was, not thought, for the movements were quick as sight, and the narrow parrying circles, the undeviating thrusts were executed with the least expenditure of space and time. Quick counter thrusts, were numerous in the first minute. In that hot, short rally their blades seemed forked, so flashed they in and out, and death hovered above the combatants, ready to seize on either. And yet the main advantage was with Frank, for he was the assailant.

"If the fellow"—muttered Ormsby. "Ah!"

There was a cry, a clatter of a falling sword, and the spectators sprang forward. Frank balked, stood, glaring sullenly, and Sotheran supported himself against a table. His sword was on the floor; his left foot, as he moved to escape a lunge, was twisted at right angles from its usual position. The ankle was dislocated.

"Pistols!" cried Frank, and stamped his foot. "The captain and I shall not separate so easily. Bring pistols here!"

But "I protest!" cried Ormsby; and "I protest!" cried Harriman. The latter stood forward, boldly.

"He is in pain," he cried, and Sotheran's white lips bore out the statement. "He could not aim. I forbid further combat."

Frank ground his teeth. Over Harriman's shoulder he looked at Sotheran. "Captain," he said, "another time."

Sotheran made no answer.

"Come, Dickie," said Frank. He sheathed his sword.

"I arrest Dickie," cried Oliver, stepping forward.

Dickie took his word in both hands, broke it and threw the hilt and point at Oliver's feet.

"Here I am," he said.

On the momentous day night had at last descended. Its pitying shade covered the hill of battle and the shore where the dead lay ungathered. It calmed the weary to sleep, it quieted excitement and fear, and for a little while it lulled even grief. Movement had ceased in the two hostile camps, and the town settled into a stupor of repose.

But not even darkness could dim the significance of the day. The camp of defeat was the home of confidence, where Prescott begged for but another regiment, promising to retake the field, and where Putnam was planning a new redoubt on the nearest hill. And the field of victory was a field of foreboding.

There, where groans rose constantly, and flickering lanterns passed to and fro, one man watched through the night. General Howe sat wrapped in his cloak. In spite of the wound in his foot, fatigue came over him, but he gave command that he should be kept awake. In his long vigil, while the groans of his dying soldiers fell on his ear, he lived the day again. In the fever of his wound again and again repeated themselves a dreadful series of visions.

Well it was for America that the fate of the war hung on Howe's experiences. As much as, after the first dismay of defeat, the battle of Charlestown encouraged the Yankees, so much it took heart from the man who was soon to become commander in chief in America. Howe's whole future was affected by the memory of that day. The shocking recollection never left him; it pressed like a load upon his mind, and rose, spectre-like, to daunt every project. Never again was he to send with confidence his men against intrenched Americans.

Yet the future for the other side was doubtful. Frank Ellery, standing at the library window in thought, looking out upon the dark night, without sleep as he had been for thirty-six hours, weary and disappointed, saw little to encourage him.

Ann came behind him, and plucked his coat. "Sure," she hinted, "ye'll be going soon."

"And Dickie a prisoner?" he asked.

"Oh, go!" she cried. "Take the other boat and go, or I will lose you both. They may learn you were at the battle."

"No one recognized me," he returned.

"They may find you wrote to Dr. Warren."

"Dickie risked his life for me," he answered. "I will stay and try to save him."

CHAPTER III.—PRISON.

Never again was there in beleaguered Boston the gay confidence that had existed before the 17th of June. Hesitation clouded the counsels of the generals, and memory brought doubt to those of lesser rank. Never again fell boasts easily from Tory lips, and forecasts were always made with a backward mental look upon Charlestown hillside and its dead. Now that new gravestones had arisen in Boston churchyards, and great gaps in the regiments had to be filled, while the wounded were dying in hospitals, there could no longer be ease and lightheartedness.

Alice, a silent looker-on, saw many things. She learned that Gage was completely checked; with his crippled army there was no further hope of taking Dorchester. She saw the sadness, the dismay, in every circle, where from the highest to the lowest all were counting their losses. The light of the town was snuffed out, and for many days all were in gloom.

The word from England did not lighten it. London's reception of the news of Concord fight was scarcely heartening. His majesty was determined, at whatever cost, to crush the rebellion. But a part of that cost had been counted out in Charlestown, and the new saying of the Yankees, whispered among the Whigs, gave an estimate of the remainder: "We will sell them another hill at the same price." The same price! And a circle of hills surrounded the town!

The rebels were fortifying rapidly, and the Boston Whigs were preparing for a long siege. Alice, in her walks, saw flower gardens dug up and planted with vegetables against a winter of scarcity of food which just then—in June—seemed impossibly far away. Even the Savages' garden was destroyed; Alice had seen Barbara ordering the death of the great lilac bush.

But the most portentous sign was the defection of Dickie Ellery. All had known and loved him. The knowledge that he was in prison, willingly suffering for liberty, heartened the Whigs, and brought doubts to his former comrades.

Tabb came frequently to the cottage. "He tells Christine," said Alice to her brother, "that his master is still in bed."

"Yes," answered Tudor. "It is very hard to be so confined."

"It is harder for Dickie," she returned. "George, will you secure me permission to visit him?"

He demurred. "I am so busy. I don't know when I could go with you. And the new jailer, Brush, is coarse and rough."

"Anthony will go with me," she returned.

And this was the scene Alice Tudor saw as, attended by Anthony Paddock, she entered the prison gate: The guard had saluted and let her pass, and Frank Ellery came to meet her, with a bloated man at his side, shaking great fists and a bedraggled woman holding Frank's arm. An uproarious rabble—women of the camp, soldiers jailed for petty offenses—crowded behind, while cabbage stocks and rotten fruit were flying thickly. With such faces before her, such dirt, and such noise, Alice paused, astonished and dismayed.

"Let you see your brother!" the jailer was roaring. "I think so! Yes, you Whig, you proud Ellery, you rebel! Ah—h!"——

He and the group behind him paused in full tongue as they saw Alice. Fit subject for surprise to them she was—Diana at the border of a slough, purity confronting vileness. The men gazed open-mouthed, but the women, as they saw her wide eyes, turned away. They read in her face not purity alone, but also pity, and long-forgotten shame oppressed them.

Brush knew her, and fawned. "Mistress Tudor, can I serve you?"

She had seen, eye, and lived for days in a worse place than this: that Wyandot camp. She understood the man who cringed before her, but she did not fear him.

"There is my permit," she said, extending it. "I come to see Mr. Ellery."

She saw Frank flush with gratitude. "Alice," he said, "this is no place for you."

Not even that place could smirch her, and as she turned and answered Frank felt it. "I must see Dickie" she replied.

Frank said no more, but turned to Brush, laying a hand on his wrist. "If I learn," he said in a low voice, "that you are not perfectly respectful to this lady you shall be punished."

Brush snatched his hand away. "Not you will touch me!" he cried.

"There are those who will," returned Frank. Then he turned to Alice.

"With your permission, I will wait outside," he said, "for news of Dickie."

He passed out of the yard, and Alice went with Brush into the jail. Anthony, with difficulty assuming enough dignity for the occasion, waited at the jail door. Anthony still had vanity left; he knew that the women, who had remained assembled, were mocking him, and the regulars were laughing at the volunteer. It was a long half hour before Alice appeared.

But Frank's half hour was longer as he waited, almost savagely, for her return. The beauty of her face and form, her simplicity and sweetness, were more to him now than ever. Had she resented his interference? Was she angry that he had spoken to her? She had been gracious; but so she would be to any one—even to Sotheran. This life was torture to him sometimes. He ground his teeth. It was torture now. She was long in coming.

But she came, pure and unruffled. He stepped to her. "You will let me speak to you a moment, Alice?"

He did not know that her experience had left her weak.

"The jailer was polite to you?" he asked.

"In his fashion," she replied. "He thought I would enjoy hearing—who are those Boston prisoners," she asked, "whom he boasts of oppressing?"

"Gentlemen of the Whig party," he answered.

"Of what are they convicted?"

"They have not been convicted, or even tried."

"No?" she asked in surprise. "Then of what are they accused?"

"No one knows," Frank answered.

"It is inconceivable!" she cried. "It is against justice!"

"It is nevertheless true," he replied. He saw that she was indignant, but the subject was profitless, and he turned it.

"But Dickie?" he asked. "Is he well? Is he cheerful?"

"He is growing thin; but he is"—she paused for the word—"resigned."

"Is he well treated?"

"His room is small and close."

She saw, as well as he, how short their sentences were, and how formal was their talk. Frank was looking at her face; she met his eyes as best she could. In his voice she heard the echo of her own constraint, and she tried to speak in friendly fashion.

"But it is on the harbor side of the jail, and he sometimes gets the breeze. Dickie was very glad to see me; I was his first visitor."

"We others," put in Anthony, in self-defense, "have not been permitted to see him."

Frank turned to him. "And when is the trial?"

"In two days," said Anthony.

"I am deeply obliged to you," said Frank, abruptly. He bowed to Anthony, then to Alice, and went away. She did not look after him, but his picture was in her mind. It seemed older, sterner and still more self-controlled.

And he, as he went, tried not to think of her at all. He was schooling himself to his tasks; he desired not to let another thought come between him and his duties. But love laughs even at locked hearts; he can stir up pain there; he can rouse memories and keep them alive. Frank heard Alice's voice in his ears for the rest of the day.

He went directly to Nick's shop. Pete was there, and met him with the humble request of the men of his trade to do anything—anything for Master Dickie.

"And I saw old Nichols," he said, "who was jailer until two years ago. He says, sir, that the gratings to the windows, at least to the seaward side of the jail, can be torn off by a strong man. They have not been replaced for a dozen years, and the salt water breeze has rusted the clamps. If Master Dickie, sir——"

"No, no," said Frank. "There is no hope in that; not in smuggling him out. Brush knows him too well. Now, listen carefully and I will explain. Dickie could be liberated only on his way to the trial. The guard would be small; a score of rope makers would be enough; Frank named them. Each man was assigned his station, each his special work. Pete repeated the directions. Frank himself would give the signal.

"Remember," he said as he went away, "in two days."

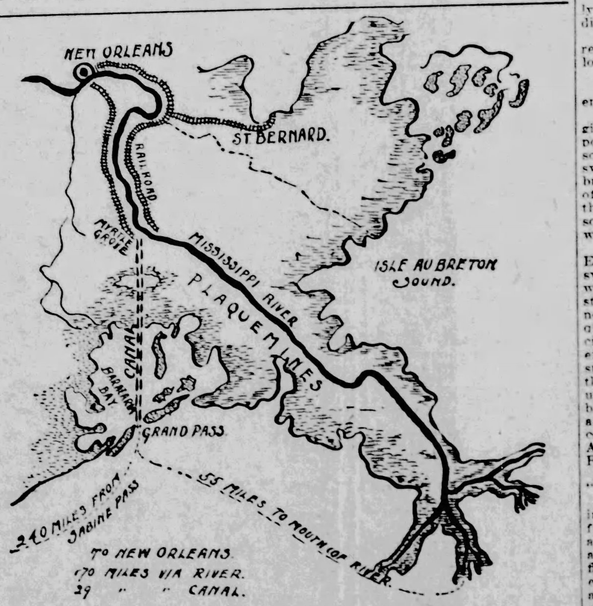
Two days seemed long. But a shorter time seemed longer to Captain Sotheran, as, clutching a letter, all pain, chagrin, disgrace forgotten, he was crying at that moment in exultation:

"Ellery, now I have you! To-morrow you are mine!"

To be Continued.

BEAUMONT OIL ROUTE PROJECTED TO NEW ORLEANS

A company is forming and the right of way being secured for a direct water route from the Beaumont oil fields to New Orleans. The problem of cheap and quick transportation of fuel oil is the underlying motive, and if the plans of the organizers do not miscarry this shooter route will be open before many months, according to the New Orleans Times-Democrat.



NEW ORLEANS 25 MILES FROM DEEP WATER.

The proposed new route will be shorter by 270 miles for the round trip from New Orleans to Sabine Pass than the present river route.

The greatest problem now facing the people of New Orleans is the getting of fuel oil here cheap and in great quantities. The oil costs little, and any system of transportation, which is the main cost of the oil, giving greater results in point of quantity, is to be preferred to any other method.

Port Eads, being fifty-five miles to the east of the City of New Orleans, vessels passing from Beaumont to Port Eads go fifty-five miles too far east, and then have to ascend the river northwest for 115 miles against the current. The towing of loaded barges against the current probably adds fifty miles over water to the distance.

Some years ago Major Quinn, the United States engineer in charge of this department, strongly advocated a ship channel through Grand Pass at the mouth of Barataria Bay. This pass is over fifty feet deep, and is due south forty-eight miles distant from New Orleans.

The question is now being agitated of cutting an air line canal connecting the waterways from the nearest point on the river, the Myrtle Grove plantation, with a deep water bayou leading into Barataria Bay. This would entail the deepening and enlarging of three miles and a half of existing small canals, and subsequently an excavation of three or four feet of the waterways for about fifteen miles, which would give a channel of about ten feet from the sea to a point on the river twenty-five miles distant, and only twenty-five miles by rail below New Orleans and thirty-five miles by river.

By a short canal cut through from this waterway to Bayou Dupont a good water route could be had to Harvey's Canal, where locks are proposed. The latter route could largely supply the city, while the Myrtle Grove station could supply all seagoing vessels besides the central sugar factories, the steamboats and the railroads on the west bank of the river.

Cheap Enough.

"Yes," said the man who was showing the visitor around the asylum, "we have a number of patients who imagine they are millionaires."

"Indeed!" said the visitor. "Are they harmless?"

"Entirely so. We charge them $10 a week."—Chicago Tribune.

Wouldn't Pay Them.

"I see a fellah out in Indian Territowy has wecovahed $1,000 for the loss of one ounce of bwains in a surgical opewation."

"Really? If your whole head should be blown off, then, I don't suppose it would pay your heirs to sue for damages."—Baltimore News.

Disappointment.

"So you moved out into the country for the purpose of getting exercise, did you?"

"Yep."

"Well, are you getting it?"

"No. It's too blamed tiresome to have to go and change your clothes every time a fellow wants to do a little digging out in the yard."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Wouldn't Pay Them.

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"Really? If your whole head should be blown off, then, I don't suppose it would pay your heirs to sue for damages."—Baltimore News.

HIGH CHAIR FOR BABY.

One of the ariest requirements of a child is a high chair, with a shelf in front to prevent a fall and serve as a tray when mealtime arrives. A very convenient substitute for the common high-chair is the arrangement shown in the drawing. As will be seen, this device is intended for use in connection with an ordinary dining chair, and does not interfere in any way with the use of the latter by grown persons, while the seat can be folded in small compass when not needed for the child. The frame con-

sists of two vertical posts of sufficient length to extend from the upper to the lower crosspiece of the chair back, with a seat pivoted between the posts and supported at the outer ends by two chains. In addition, there is a tray having extension braces at the sides for insertion in brackets on the uprights, supported by two vertical posts pivoted to the front of the seat. By detaching the braces from the brackets and allowing the tray to tilt forward and down the seat is exposed to make it an easy matter to place the child in position or lift it out. The device is suspended on the chair by means of two hooks, which screw into the posts, and their adjustment raises the seat to the required height. To fold the seat the tray is allowed to tilt down, and the seat is lifted against the posts, when the tray is folded back on the under side of the seat, making a perfectly flat package and leaving the chair for common use.

"THE REVENGE."

Raleigh's Account of the Great Fight in a Superb Edition.

In the series of special editions printed of late at the Riverside Press there have been some exquisitely made volumes, says the New York Tribune. But the publishers have produced in a reprint of Raleigh's famous narrative of the famous fight at sea of the Revenge, a book scarcely equalled in even their bright annals. It is a superb example of the printer's art—a little masterpiece. Very few decorative touches have gone to the making of it; in fact, there is nothing to be noticed on this score beyond the charming title page—which shows a picturesque drawing by Mr. Howard Pyle surrounded by a handsome border—and a single initial letter. The beauty of the book consists in perfect typography. The type used is marked by simplicity and elegance; of a slender character, yet distinctly dignified; and so well printed, on a hand press, on opaque paper of such fine quality, that the broad impression conveyed is of the utmost luxury combined with the best of good taste. The thin volume is bound in boards covered with figured paper and bearing a plain label, after the fashion of the old English broadsides. It opens easily and stays open, having been sewn with the same care that has been bestowed upon the printing. The publication is in every respect an honor to the American printing press. If the publishers can do this they can do anything. They have nothing to fear from their English rivals. This volume takes it place on equal terms with the best work of the Kelmscott Press or the Vale Press, with works like the monumental edition of Don Quixote, in the Spanish text, which the Constables printed in two flawless volumes some three or four years ago.

It was a good idea to choose for the occasion one of the most famous pieces of Elizabethan prose, commemorating one of the post picturesque and heroic episodes in English history. In Tennyson's glorious ballad it is, of course, more than familiar. "At Flores in the Azores Sir Richard Grenville lay." Who does not remember that line? Who is not thrilled by the whole poem, on every reading of it? It is difficult to resist the temptation to quote, for all that they are so well known, some, at least, of the perfect passages in that perfect poem. But Raleigh is in his way perhaps as quotable as Tennyson. His is deliberate, almost stately prose, yet it is impossible to read this narrative without a certain kindling emotion. It was first printed within a few short weeks after the battle, and it possesses to this day the actuality of a report written under the immediate spell of a great deed. We are glad of the excuse that this reprint gives us for quoting Raleigh's description of the crisis in Grenville's fight with the Dons:

"All the powder of the Revenge to the last barrell was now spent, all her pikes broken, fortie of her best men slaine, and the most part of the rest hurt. In the beginning of the fight she had but one hundreth free from sickness, and fourscore and ten sicke, laid in hold vpon the Ballast. A small troupe to man such a ship and a weake Garrison to risist so mighty an Army. By those hundred all was sustained, the voleis, bourdings, and entrings of fifteene shippes of warre, besides those which beat her at large. On the contrarie, the Spanish were alwaies supplied with souldiers brought from euerie squadron; all manner of Armes and ponder at will. Vnto ours there remained no comfort at all, no hope, no reliefe either of ships, men, or weapons; the maistes all beaten ouer board, all her tackle cut a sunder, her vpper works altogither rased and in effect euened shee was with the water, but the verie foundation or bottom of a ship, nothing being left ouer head either for flight or defence. Syr Richard finding himselfe in this distresse, and vnable anie longer to make resistance, having endured in this fiftene houres fight, the assault of fifteene seuerall Armadoes, all by tormes aboorde him, and by estimation eight hundred shot of great artillerie, besides manie assaults and entries. And that himselfe and the shippe must needes be possessed by the enemie, who were now all cast in a ring round about him. The Reuenge not able to moue one way or other, but as she was moued with the waues and billow of the sea; commanded the maister Gunner, whom he knew to be a most resolute man, to split and sinke the shippe; that thereby nothing might remaine of glorie or victorie to the Spaniards; seeing in so manie houres fight, and with so great a Nauie they were not able to take her, hauing had fifteene houres time, fifteene thousand men and fiftie and three saile of men of warre to performe it withall. And perswaded the companie or as manie as he could induce, to yielde themselues vnto God, and to his mercie, assuring them that we should like valiant resolute men, repulsed so manie enimies, they should not now shorten the honour of their nation, by prolonging their owne liues for a few houres, or a few daies. The maister Gunner readilie condescended and diuers others; but the Captains and the Maister were of another opinion, and besought Sir Richard to haue care of them; alleaging that the Spaniards would be as readie to entertaine a composition, as they were willing to offer the same; and that there being diuerse sufficient and valient men yet liuing, and whose wounds were not mortall, they might doe their countrie and prince acceptable seruice hereafter. And (that where Sir Richard has alleaged that the Spaniards should neuer glorie to haue taken one shippe of her Majesties, seeing that they had so long and so notably defended them seules) they answered, that the shippe had sixe foote water in hold, three shot vnder water which were so weakly stopped, as with the first working of the sea, she must needes sinke, and was besides so chrushi and brased, as she could neuer be remoued out of the place."

SIR RICHARD GRENVILLE IN "THE REVENGE."
(From the title page in the new edition of Raleigh's "Report.")

RIDER AGENTS WANTED

One bicycle in each town to ride and exhibit a sample 1902 bicycle.

1902 Models, $9 to $15

'01 & '00 Models, high grade, $7 to $11

500 Second-hand Wheels

all makes and models, good as new, $3 to $8. Great Factory Clearing Sale at half factory cost. We ship to anyone on approval and ten days trial without a cent in advance.

EARN A BICYCLE distributing 1000 catalogues for us. *Write at once* for bargain list and our wonderful special offer to agents. Tires, equipment, sundries, all kinds, half regular prices. Do not wait, write a postal now.

MEAD CYCLE CO. DEPT. A 1140, CHICAGO, ILL.

BACKACHE

Is only one of many distressing symptoms which point to the presence of womanly diseases. If women thoroughly understood the relation of the local womanly health to the general health, they would understand that backache, headache, nervousness, sideache, dizziness, faintness and similar feminine ailments, cannot be cured until the womanly health is established.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription cures diseases peculiar to women. It establishes regularity, dries the drains which weaken women, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. In curing these local diseases, it cures the ailments which they cause; backache, headache, sideache, dizziness, faintness, nervousness, and other ills peculiarly feminine.

"I wrote you for advice February 4th, 1896," writes Mrs. Lorna Halstead, of Claremore, Cherokee Nat., Ind. Ter. "I was racking with pain from the back of my head down to my heels. Had hemorrhage for weeks at a time, and was unable to sit up for ten minutes at a time. You answered my letter, advised me to use your valuable medicines, viz., Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, Golden Medical Discovery, and 'Pleasant Pellets,' also gave advice about injections, baths and diet. To my surprise, in four months from the time I began your treatment I was a well woman and have not had the backache since, and now I put in sixteen hours a day at hard work."

Weak and sick women are invited to consult Dr. Pierce by letter *free*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

The Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is given away. Send 21 one-cent stamps, the expense of mailing *only*, for the book in paper covers, or 31 stamps for the volume bound in cloth. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

ASK YOURSELF--

Why people who are color blind cannot sing?

What is the best substitute a deaf-and-dumb couple in a flat could use for a doorbell?

Why a tall man invariably weds a small woman?

Why a very fat man seems so much more laughable than a very thin one.

Why you rather enjoy the idea that you were a bit wild in your youth.

If you can't help anything, why you worry about it; if you can help it, why you worry about it?

How a blind man can tell the time by an ordinary watch without removing the glass from the hands?

What is the best way to tell how long a block on the surface car lines will last?

If you ever knew a human voice that had a double?

Business Honor.

There never was a time when business honor was so high as now; the whole commercial fabric is based upon it. Whether the moral sense has been quickened or experience has taught that honesty is the best policy matters not—the fact remains that in business a man must be honest and honorable; dishonest dealing is fatal. Dishonesty certainly exists, as it always has existed and as it always will exist until man's nature changes. It is no novelty, for long ago it was asserted that every man has his price. But there is proportionately less now than ever before. Ours is an age of commerce, an age of devotion to material things, but that devotion has none of grossness nor is it in any sense inconsistent with a just devotion to higher things. Thus far the argument has been largely negative, an effort to show that this age is not worse, but possibly better, than its predecessors. The positive argument remains to show that, because of commercialism, this age on the whole, is vastly better than its predecessors.—Popular Science Monthly.

Waste of Time.

"Why, Willie, you have a spot on your new suit. Come here and let me clean it."

"What's the use? Give me a day or two longer and I'll have all the rest of the suit so dirty no one can see the spot."—Chicago Post.

The Inveterate Angler.

Mrs. Malaprop—My husband's getting ready for the opening of the fishing season.

Browne—Fond of the sport, eh?

Mrs. Malaprop—Well, I should say. Why, he's a regular anglomaniac.—Philadelphia Press.

AN HONEST FRIEND

Cleared Away the Family Troubles.

There is not one thing on earth that could enter a family and do as much honest good and bring as much happiness as in certain cases where coffee drinking is left off and Postum Food Coffee used in its place.

A family in Iowa Park, Texas, furnishes a good illustration. The mother says, "I want to tell you what happened in our family when we left off coffee and took up Postum. About eight months ago we made the change. I had been, for quite a while, troubled with rheumatism in my right hip and shoulder, swimming of the head, and fluttering of the heart, so I thought I had heart trouble.

Sometimes in walking my head would swim so that I would be obliged to sit down. I had other disagreeable feelings I cannot describe, but they will be readily understood by coffee drinkers if they will confess it.

My family were also more or less ill and were all coffee drinkers. Well we gave up the coffee and started in on Postum Food Coffee; husband, myself and four children. Even the two-year old baby (she had been puny since having the grip) had her coffee along with the rest of the family. When we made the change to Postum she began to fatten, and now is perfectly healthy and fat as a pig.

My boys, ten and twelve years of age, are so stout and muscular that people remark about them and ask what makes them so. I do not have any more trouble with rheumatism or with my head, neither does my husband, who was troubled much in the same way. We are all in better health every way than we have been before in years, and we are always glad of an opportunity to recommend Postum. I hope what I have said will lead others to make the change." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

PLENTY FOR A ROBINSON CRUSOE

Luxury In Which a Man Could Live on a Castaway Ocean Steamship of To-day.

Complexity of Wealth in the Hold of a "Liner"—Everything From a Needle to an Automobile.

It is easy to believe Robinson Crusoe after reading the manifest of a ship's cargo, says the New York Post.

In the holds of a big passenger ship, the dark and intricate alleyways and black and dusty depths where only members of the crew and the stevedores penetrate, the complexity of the world's desires is made manifest. The cargoes of any of the North Atlantic passenger boats are of little interest to the general traveler. Few know what stores of varied objects are packed away underneath them. Some may have peered down the hatches, and noting the orderly array of boxes, bales and crates stowed away in the dimly lighted and vast interior of the ship, may have wondered where all the stuff comes from and whither it was going.

The manifests of the big boats have a curious fascination, because of their stimulating effect on even the most stolid imaginations. The Teutonic brought in a miscellaneous cargo this week, ranging from needles to sulphate of ammonia, and from cheese to hemorrhoid suppositories. Between these extremes were included such diverse articles as cigarettes, rubber bags, chromos, cochineal, copper sheets, cider, felt hats, porter, laces, champagne, artificial flowers, hosiery, Venetian-blind tapes, potatoes, blankets, musical instruments, truffles, rabbit skins, tapioca flour, steel bars, wax candles and wine.

If a man accustomed to living at the rate of $10,000 should be stripped and cast on an uninhabited and isolated island, he could live in ease and comfort, and satisfy the complex demands which his civilization had made a necessity to him, if he had the contents of any single one of a dozen of the big ships that ply between this country and Europe. Though primarily passenger ships, their stores and cargoes are indices of the demands of the modern world.

The lot of a present-day Robinson Crusoe would be an enviable one in so far as material needs are concerned. Possessing less ability than even an ordinary artisan, he could erect a modern house and install lighting and heating apparatus, electric lights and bells. The ship's hold would provide furniture, household fittings, books and pictures. His home established, there is every chance that he would find an automobile to transport him on his trips of exploration about his island. He would be sure to have at hand several bicycles.

Further search would reveal plenty of clothing and linen from the stores of the best-known tailors and haberdashers, together with many bales of cloth, from which he might replenish from time to time his large and comprehensive wardrobe. For his daily sustenance, he might prepare, if he so willed, means that would be gastronomic lyrics, supplemented by costly wines and liqueurs. For the space of a year, and probably longer, he might live as luxuriously, maintaining all the conventions as a man in any of the five great capitals of the world.

For his diversion, if he had a love for sport, he would find fishing-tackle and nets, fowling-pieces and guns suitable for the execution of large and small game.

On stormy days the modern Crusoe might interest himself indoors with his books. At night, behind drawn curtains, and, with his room filled with the soft light of candles, set in silver candelabra, reflect on the wonderful strides of a civilization that enabled him to gratify his slightest desires. A man Friday would be of slight assistance to a Robinson Crusoe of to-day, if he had not mastered the science of pressing trousers or was not a competent chauffeur. An untutored Friday would be as irritating and vexatious a burden as any other untrained servant, and would probably be returned to his cannibal captors without delay.

Compared to the fate of an up-to-date castaway, the luck of Mrs. Leeks and Mrs. Aleshine was no luck at all, unless it was hard luck.

Time a Plenty.

Lots of time for lots of things,
Though it's said that Time has wings.
There is always time to find
Ways of being sweet and kind;
There is always time to share
Smiles and goodness everywhere;
Time to send the frowns away,
Time a gentle word to say,
Time for helpfulness, and time
To assist the weak to climb;
Time to give a little pain,
Time to give a little flower,
Time for friendship any hour;
But there is no time to spare
For unkindness and for care.
—Frank Walcott Hutt.

Arkansas Cordiality.

J. B. Rutherford returned from Little Rock the other morning, and says that Jeff Davis is the biggest man in the state.

"The state house," said Mr. Rutherford, "was just crowded with people congratulating the governor on his nomination. I sent in my card, and the first thing I knew Davis came out in his shirt sleeves and said:

"'Sid, Jim, you don't need and card when you come to see me. If the other fellow had been elected you might have needed a card, but when you come to see me, just walk right in, and hang your hat on the peg, and unpack your trunk.'"—Arkansas Gazette.

How Could She?

"I'd like to see Miss Passay," said the man at the door.

"You can't," replied the maid, "she's got the toothache."

"Impossible, for I'm from her dentist's and I've got her teeth here in this package."—Philadelphia Press.

When Voters Are Not Needed.

Stranger—Your streets here are terribly dirty.

Resident—Think so? If you want to see dirty streets, you come and look at them after election is over.—Chicago Tribune.

Not Encouraging.

He—It is reported around town that we are engaged.

She—Is it? What idiotic things people do say!—Somerville Journal.

I Will Cure You of Rheumatism.

No pay until you know it.

After 2,000 experiments I have learned how to cure Rheumatism. Not to turn bony joints into flesh again; that is impossible. But I can cure the disease always, at any stage, and forever.

I ask for no money. Simply write me a postal and I will send you an order on your nearest druggist for six bottles of Dr. Shoop's Rheumatic Cure, for every druggist keeps it. Use it for a month, and if it does what I claim pay your druggist $5.50 for it. If it doesn't I will pay him myself.

I have no samples. Any medicine that can affect Rheumatism with but a few doses must be drugged to the verge of danger. I use no such drugs. It is fully to take them. You must get the disease out of the blood.

My remedy does that, even in the most difficult, obstinate cases. No matter how impossible this seems to you, I know it and I take the risk. I have cured tens of thousands of cases in this way, and my records show that 39 out of 40 who get those six bottles pay, and pay gladly. I have learned that people in general are honest with a physician who cures them. That is all I ask. If I fail I don't expect a penny from you.

Simply write me a postal card or letter. Let me send you an order for the medicine. Take it for a month, for it won't harm you anyway. If it cures, pay $5.50. I leave that entirely to you. I will mail you a book that tells how I do it. Address Dr. Shoop, Box 528, Racine, Wis.

Mild cases, not chronic, are often cured by one or two bottles. At all druggists.

Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper.

From the Frederick A. Stokes Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

The Minority is a novel by Frederick Trevor Hill, which includes a dramatic presentation of conditions in the business world to-day. A pretty little love story is included.

Margaret Tudor, by Annie T. Colcock, is a novel whose scene is laid in St. Augustine during the old Spanish regime.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Square, New York:

The Empire of Business, by Andrew Carnegie, is a book of detached essays, whose ideas are clothed in cheerful, philosophic garb. His advice to young men—The Road to Business Success—is excellent.

Masters of Painting, by Charles C. Caffin, discusses the works of thirteen of the leading American painters. It is a thoroughly good book for all interested in art.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Opponents, by Harrison Robertson, is a powerful novel, which deals with love and politics in Kentucky in recent years. It is a story that will attract attention.

The Game of Bridge, by J. B. Elwell, sets forth the principles and rules of play of this very popular card game.

From the Funk & Wagnalls Co., 30 Lafayette Place, New York:

Training the Church of the Future is a series of lectures on Christian nurture, by Francis E. Clark, founder of the Endeavor society.

Windows for Sermons, by Dr. Louis Albert Banks, is a volume of 400 illustrations to be used in sermons.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

The Heroine of the Straits, by Mary Catherine Crowley, is a very readable novel of old Detroit, at the time of Pontiac's treachery.

From the G. W. Dillingham Co., 119 West 23rd st., New York:

Philip Longstreth, by Marie Van Vorst, is a very good novel of New York society and of life in a small factory town. It holds the reader's interest to the end.

From the Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis:

The fourth volume of the Dowden edition of Shakespeare is the play of Julius Caesar, edited and annotated by Michael Macmillan, one of the best known of the English Shakespearean editors.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French and English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

FAIR GAME.

"Speaking of the games that are worked on the unsophisticated," said an old rounder, "while I was in this country a few years ago I ran across a scheme that was simply a mint in its way, and while it had been played before and while it has been played since, it struck me at the time as being one of the cleverest things I had ever seen. It was fair enough on the face of it. The shell game could not have been fairer—and many of them worked like a cold-blooded swindle in comparison when it came to apparent fairness. I had seen all these things, had played faro, roulette, shot a few craps, and had played other games. Out here in a small town not unlike New Orleans I ran across a game that was new to me at the time. I have never seen it since, despite the fact that I am a rounder and manage to keep pretty well up in the games. It was a curious apparatus which the man used. From what I have read of ping-pong, this new game that has been raging in England for some time, I am satisfied the games are built on the same principle. Briefly, a bottle, a horizontal bar, a string and a ball constituted the apparatus. The ball was fastened to the end of a string which hung down from the horizontal bar. A bottle was placed directly under the bar and in an exact line with the string and the ball. The precision in the arrangement of the thing was marvellous. The point was to pull the ball back, let it clear the bottle going and hit it on the return swing. If it hit you won. If it missed you lost. That was the game. I had seen skin games before. I knew the chance of the greenhorn, but there was something fascinating about this particular game, and after watching a few awhile I concluded to try it. I was standing behind the man who was working the game. I noticed that he would knock the bottle down every time on the return trip. I quickly figured the thing out. By swinging the ball at an angle of less than a sixteenth of an inch I found that I could hit the bottle every time. It was a 'skin' game all right, for men who bet on these things rarely take the trouble to reason about them. But it was a matter of science. The fellow would not allow me to bet my money when he found that I was onto the angle of the thing. He did not want any bets. It all simply goes to show that even skin games are fair sometimes, if we stop to reason the thing out."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

LAWTON'S CAVALRY READY FOR PRIVATION

A well-known Boston lecturer, Peter MacQueen, has seen military service in more than one campaign, having been with Roosevelt at Santiago and with Lawton in the Philippines. He is an enthusiastic admirer of the regular army private, whose sense of humor, he declares, is unfailing. The following is one of his favorite stories:

"In the last expedition Gen. Lawton made against Santa Cruz two regiments, the Fourth cavalry and an Idaho regiment, were sent up the Laguna de Bay in native boats. In the darkness the two regiments ran into one another and great confusion resulted.

"'What farmer outfit are you?' yelled the Idaho boys, derisively, at the clumsy cavalry.

"'Lawton's fourth cavalry,' answered the regulars.

"'Fine cavalry,' was the answer. "'Where are your horses?'

"'Here in our knapsacks,' replied the cavalry, rattling their cans of 'salt horse.'"

Free Pass to Washington and return. Send 2c. stamp. Address: R. E. Ticket Dept., National Publicity, Washington, D.C.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

For Horn Flies.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell L., of Shelby, Mich., to take for horn flies the following mixture: Oil of tar 1 part, and linseed oil 3 parts; mix well together, and rub the horns every day in the morning; or take pine tar and rub the horns and head as far down as the ears, and let me know the result through The Blade.—A. J. C., Conneautville, Pa.

Editor Farmstead:—In the last Blade, L., of Shelby, Mich., inquires for a cure for horn flies. Here is a recipe given in The Blade some time last summer to keep flies off cattle, to be put off with a sprayer once a day. Try it on your cattle's horns. If once a day does not answer, try it twice a day, and don't be afraid of wasting a little. Don't let it get in the ears or eyes of the cattle. You can get this prescription filled at any drug store and the cost is small: One quart oil of tar, one pint of lamp oil, one tablespoonful of crude carbolic acid. Let us hear if we are to be remembered in your will. This is just as good for horses as cattle.—P. L. C., Little Mountain, O.

That Calf's Sore Eyes.

Editor Farmstead:—Please tell C. L. F., whose calf has sore eyes, to examine its eyes. I think it has hairs in its eyes, dropped from the cow. You should remove them, then clip the hair from the lower part of the cow's body.—S. B., Brown's, Ill.

Lameness From the Floor.

Editor Farmstead:—What is the best remedy for a horse that stands on the floor mostly, and has gotten crippled forward, sore in the feet, or shoulders, hoofs very hard?—H. N. W., Coventryville, N. Y.

Pull off his shoes and let him run on pasture for a time. Then prevent a recurrence of the trouble by having a ground stall, or cover the floor of the stall four to six inches deep with clay.

Worms on Gooseberries.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J. A. W., Piloah, W. Va., to use paris-green one tablespoonful, well rounded up, to three gallons of water on his gooseberry bushes. He will not be bothered long with worms. Apply with an ordinary sprayer, or a common sprinkler, the same as for potatoes.—J. F. B., Crooked Creek, Ind.

Won't Injure Bees.

Editor Farmstead:—I wish to know if it is poisonous to the bees to sprinkle the fruit trees with a solution of lime and arsenic to kill the insects?—K. H., East Chattanooga, Tenn.

The sprayer should not be used while the tree is in blossom. The solution may be applied with safety before any buds open, and, of course, can be used, if needed, after the blossoms fall off.

Weedy Taste to Butter.

Editor Farmstead:—Can you tell me, through your valuable paper, if there is any way to take the weedy taste out of milk or butter? I have a cow from which we make about eight pounds of butter per week, but it tastes and smells of weeds so bad that it is not fit to use.—J. P., De Soto, Mo.

Why not prevent the cow from getting at the weeds, by putting her on a pasture free from them? Prevention is better than cure. We know of no way of removing the taste and smell from the milk or butter. If any reader does, we shall be glad to publish his method.

Clover Bloat.

Editor Farmstead: I note in a recent issue of The Blade the question is asked where to stick a cow for clover bloat. Do not stick at all. Get a round stick, one and one-fourth inches in diameter and tie or fasten in the mouth crosswise, so the animal will not be able to shut the mouth, and in a short time the gas will pass off and the cow be all right.—G. W. M., Bryson City, N. C.

P. L. C., Litt'e Mountain, O., also recommends the same remedy.

Rupture Cure.

Editor Farmstead: A few years ago The Blade published a cure for rupture, made from hard boiled eggs. Can you repeat the formula? By so doing, you will oblige one very much.—E. W. P., Smith's Crossing, Mich.

We have not the formula. If any subscriber has it, and will send it to the Farmstead, we will be glad to publish it.

Lice on Cattle.

Editor Farmstead: Replying to a recent inquiry for a cure for lice on cattle, I will give a sure remedy:

Take a half-pound of cocculus indicus—fish berries—for each infested animal, pound fine, then add two quarts of vinegar, and set it on the stove to simmer for an hour. Apply this thoroughly by rubbing it well into the hair over the infested region. This will not injure the skin or sicken the animal, and it remains effective long enough to kill all the young lice as they are hatched from the nits. Another effective remedy may be made of kerosene, two gallons; common or whale-oil soap, one-quarter of a pound; water, one gallon. Heat the solution of soap and add it boiling hot to the kerosene. Churn the mixture for ten minutes so as to form an emulsion. Dilute it with eight parts of water and apply it to the animal by a thorough rubbing. Fifty animals can be treated with ten gallons of the liquid.—W. C., Lancaster, O.

Lameness in a Horse.

Editor Farmstead: I have a mare ten years old, which has been going lame in her near hind leg by spells for the past year, and no one seems to locate where or what it is that makes her so. I have tried shoeing her in different ways, but it don't seem to do any good. She is a good deal worse when she first starts off, and seems to grow worse by standing in the barn. I have cleaned her foot out in good shape and it smells very badly. If any of the readers of The Blade ever had one, will they please say what they did for it or tell what they think the trouble is and greatly oblige a reader?—J. H. H., West Newbury, Vt.

Trouble in Milking.

Editor Farmstead: I have a cow that has been fresh for about three weeks. Before she came in the milk did not go down into her teats on one side. After she came in, could not get the milk from this side for two or three days until I pushed a knitting needle up the teat about an inch and a half from the end. She then gave some milk, which was procured only by long, tedious work. She has lost the use of one teat entirely, and I fear she will loose two others. I applied lard and soft soap, gave her epsom salts and saltpetre, and the best of care. She is a young cow, this being her second calf, and very valuable, and I would not like to lose the use of her. A remedy will be highly appreciated.—E. L. P., Bono, O.

Another Lame Mare.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one give me a remedy for my mare? She has been lame in the left hind foot for the past six months. There is apparently no fever or swelling. In walking, she steps on the point of the toe; when her weight is thrown on the foot, the ankle comes back with a click. As thousands will read this, some one may have had cases of the same kind and know a remedy. I would be thankful for answer through The Farmstead. The mare is of no value in her present condition, otherwise far above the average.—S. M. S., Defiance, O.

Cough in Pigs.

Editor Farmstead: What is the matter with our young pigs? When they run a little they cough just as hard as they can. They have a good place to sleep, with a dry run. All of my neighbors' hogs are afflicted more or less the same way.—F. R., Fennimore, Wis.

Corns in Hoofs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will some one please give me a remedy for curing corns in horses' feet?—J. H. T., Henderson's X Roads, Tenn.

"FLAX WILT."

Its Real Cause Is a Fungus at the Roots of the Plant.

It has remained for the observers at the agricultural experiment station in Fargo, North Dakota, to discover the real cause of "flax wilt." Flax wilt is a name applied to the failure of flax when planted for two or three years in succession upon the same plot of ground. This failure has been long observed in all the flax-producing countries of the old world and in the United States; and has usually been attributed to rapid exhaustion of the soil.

One cause for the failure is called "flax-sick soil." The officers of the experiment station at Fargo have been hunting with a microscope for the cause of sickly flax plants on land used for flax during several years. They have discovered that the real cause is a fungus that is rapidly propagated on the roots of the flax and becomes so plentiful in the soil as to destroy whole fields. It has been ascertained that flax does not exhaust the soil as generally supposed, and that the fungus is alone responsible for "flax wilt." This fungus has been named Fusarium lini because it seems to be a parasite peculiar to flax.

Professor H. L. Bolley, of the station, makes the following recommendations to flax growers:

Scaly flax seed and seed which has been wet is always very poor for seed. Such seeds harbor the spores of fungi which kill the young plants as soon as the seeds germinate.

Cease sowing flax year after year upon the same land. Put at least one cultivated crop and two or more other crops between flax crops.

Burn as much of the old flax straw and rubbish which remains upon the ground as possible.

Raise your own flax seed, grade it up to the best. Watch for diseased areas and notify the station. Thresh your seed, when you can, in your own machine from a patch of strongly, healthy flax and store it in a clean bin.

"DEHORNING" CALVES.

How to Prevent the Horns of a Calf From Ever Growing.

The operation for preventing the development of horns in the young calf is performed in the following manner, and is uniformly successful, if performed before the calf is three days old. The animal is turned over on one side and there held by one or more assistants, while the operator clips the hair off the rising prominence on the frontal bone, which marks the spot on the uppermost side of the head, where the horn would develop if not interfered with. He then takes a stick of potash, dips it in cold water, and carefully rubs it over the part just clipped for the space of say, two seconds. The calf is then turned over the corresponding portion of the frontal bone on that side clipped and thoroughly rubbed with the moistened potash, the same as the first. By this time the side first operated on is dry and ready for a second application of the caustic, which should conform exactly to the first, following the same precedent on the remaining side, where the matrix of the embryo horn has been located. If the caustic is properly applied, no horns will ever make their appearance.

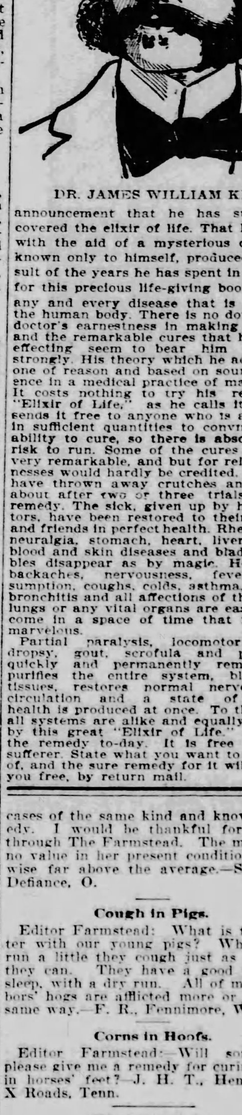
SICK MADE WELL WEAK MADE STRONG

Marvelous Elixir of Life Discovered by Famous Doctor-Scientist That Cures Every Known Ailment.

Wonderful Cures Are Effected That Seem Like Miracles Performed—The Secret of Long Life of Olden Times Revived.

The Remedy Is Free to All Who Send Name and Address.

After years of patient study, and delving into the dusty record of the past, as well as following modern experiments in the realms of medical science, Dr. James W. Kidd, 126 Baltes Building, Fort Wayne, Ind., makes the startling



DR. JAMES WILLIAM KIDD.

announcement that he has surely discovered the elixir of life. That he is able, with the aid of a mysterious compound, known only to himself, produced as a result of the years he has spent in searching for this precious life-giving boon, to cure any and every disease that is known to the human body. There is no doubt of the doctor's earnestness in making his claim and the remarkable cures that he is daily effecting seem to bear him out very strongly. His theory which he advances is one of reason and based on sound experience in a medical practice of many years. It costs nothing to try his remarkable "Elixir of Life," as he calls it, for he sends it free to anyone who is a sufferer, in sufficient quantities to convince of its ability to cure, so there is absolutely no risk to run. Some of the cures cited are very remarkable, and but for reliable witnesses would hardly be credited. The lame have thrown away crutches and walked about after two trials of the remedy. The sick, given up by home doctors, have been restored to their families and friends in perfect health. Rheumatism, neuralgia, stomach, heart, liver, kidney, blood and skin diseases and bladder troubles disappear as by magic. Headaches, backaches, nervousness, fevers, consumption, coughs, colds, asthma, catarrh, bronchitis and all affections of the throat, lungs or any vital organs are easily overcome in a space of time that is simply marvelous.

Partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, dropsy, gout, scrofula and piles are quickly and permanently removed. It purifies the entire system, blood and tissues, restores normal nerve power, circulation and a state of perfect health is produced at once. To the doctor all systems are alike and equally affected by this great "Elixir of Life." Send for the remedy to-day. It is free to every sufferer. State what you want to be cured of, and the sure remedy for it will be sent you free, by return mail.

NEW YORK SUNBEAMS.

Friendly Warning.

While the Flying Squadron lay at Hampton Roads waiting for orders to sail in search of Cervera, Admiral Schley, of course, was the object of much interest, and likewise solicitude, to the women. On the morning that he sailed for target practice, everyone supposed that he was really "off to the war," and many affecting goodbys were said. The Admiral kept his secret locked up in his own manly bosom.

As the admiral's boat was shoving off from the pier it happened that a boat from the Massachusetts was lying alongside, manned by seamen, and a group of Massachusetts officers stood on the pier. As the admiral's boat drew away an enthusiastic woman friend of the admiral's called out, "Don't do anything rash, admiral!"

Some weeks later, after the squadron had returned to the anchorage at Hampton Roads, and again sailed, this time in earnest, Admiral Schley was on the Massachusetts, getting ready for his famous "long range bombardment" of the Colon. The admiral was standing on one of the turrets, surrounded by a group of officers, when the order was passed to begin firing, the Massachusetts then being about six miles from the Colon.

Just at that moment a grimy head poked itself up from the turret opening, and in a bellow that was heard all over the deck came the words, "Don't do anything rash, admiral!"

The head ducked below so quickly that nobody saw whom it belonged to.

She Had 'Em.

Miss Newlyrich was being taught how to play hearts. A diamond was led and she played a club.

"Have you no diamonds?" they asked her.

"Oh, she has any quantity upstairs," exclaimed her mother, proudly.

He Wasn't.

A lawyer was pleading a case before a jury in Part V not long ago. His client sat at his elbow and followed the argument ponderously. A certain piece of evidence important to the litigant's case was ruled out as irrelevant by the judge. A local man of law, gave his ruling upon the point clearly, coldly, and concisely. The client, carried away by his anxiety, stage whispered to his lawyer:

"Say, ain't he a dead man dead wrong?"

The jury snickered, the court attendants showed the proper amount of virtuous horror, and pounced upon the offender with a swoop. The judge, turning his attention to this flagrant act of contempt of court, inquired, ironically:

"As you appear to be desirous to make a communication to the court, kindly make your address more directly. You are a lawyer, of course?"

"Thank God, no, your honor," stammered the client in a profuse perspiration, putting his other foot firmly into it.

A Heart Complaint.

"What is the matter with me?" he asked anxiously.

"You show signs of angina pectoris," said the doctor.

"You haven't got the girl's name right, doctor."

What Ailed Harold.

A certain small boy is distinguished for his large and healthy appetite, a fact which is known to all his friends. A short time ago he attended a children's birthday luncheon, and it was observed that he hardly touched anything that was put before him, while he had a weary and uninterested look, uncommon in his case at meal time.

"Why, Harold," said his anxious hostess taking him aside afterward, "what is the matter? You had no appetite at luncheon."

"Well," said Harold impatiently, "you see mother said that I was always disgracing her with my big appetite. So she made me eat ten bowls of rice before I left home."

HAD WALKED THE TIES.

Athletic Promoter—You want me to enter you in that six-day walking race, do you? Are you in training?

Applicant—Well, I played the hero with a barnstorming theatrical troupe for two seasons.

A. P.—You'll do.

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

"But it may be only a passing fancy," she urged, with eyes downcast and the roses of modesty burning in either cheek.

"No," he cried, his impassioned tones almost audible in the next room, "I love you—I know I do."

"But how do you know?" she persisted. It was not that she doubted him, but love is such a mystery.

"How do I know? I need only think of the many things that no longer seem ridiculous."

What greater proof could woman ask?—Indianapolis News.

Think of the rise in the beef market compelling a man to live on just eggs, and codfish, and roast chicken, and deviled crabs, and strawberry shortcake, and the likes o' that—of his having to face the trials of life on such a diet! With so much self-denial he'll almost turn Christian.—Atlanta Constitution.

"What cured him of gambling?"

"An unfortunate speculation in the sugar market. Then he is sugar cured he ought to stay cured."—Judge.

"My wife says she wishes I would learn to play poker," said Biggins.

I thought she objected."

"No; she says she wishes I would either learn or quit trying."—Washington Star.

First Boy (contemptuously)—Huh! Your mother takes in washin'.

Second Boy—O' course; you didn't s'pose she'd leave it hangin' out overnight unless your father was in prison, did ye?—Tit-Bits.

"The papers have a mighty garbled report of the contest," said the champion pugilist.

"Haven't they?" echoed his secretary.

"Awful!" continued the scrapper. "Why, I have been misquoted a dozen times in four rounds."—Judge.

"I never went back on a friend," said one politician.

"I never found it necessary to do so," said the other. "As soon as I was not in a position to favor him my friend always went back on me."—Washington Star.

"Mr. Grimes," said the rector to the vestryman, "we had better take up the collection before the sermon this morning."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; I am going to preach on 'Economy.'"—Philadelphia Press.

"I see by the posters that young Stager, the comedian, travels under his wife's management."

"So do most men; but they don't advertise it."—Tit-Bits.

Money is by no means "all" in this life. It is just three-quarters.—Atlanta Constitution.

Vocal Execution.

It is told of Dr. Damrosch that some one inquired concerning a young woman, who had sung at an amateur concert at which he was present.

"She executed two songs," was his reply.

"Yes, I know," said the other; "but how did she sing?"

"I said," repeated the musician, "that she executed two songs."—New York Tribune.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Comparing Quantities.

H. M. A., Saratoga, Va.: In comparing quantities or values, etc., there are two methods: We may state how many times one is contained in the other, or we may give the ratio between them. Thus, by the first method, we say a five-pound weight is ten times as heavy as an eight-ounce weight. As for the second, we would say that four bushels are one-third greater than three bushels. Your particular point of inquiry is, whether this latter method of statement is correct. It is. There are two ways in which it may be stated, owing to which quantity you take for the basis. It seems more natural to take the smaller quantity as the basis. Thus, we say that $4 is one-third greater than $3. That is, we take the smaller, the $3, for the basis. One-third of $3 is $1, which added to $4 makes $4. If you used the larger number for a basis, then you would say that $3 is one-fourth smaller than $4. The fraction refers to the part of the basis which is to be added to it to make the other. This is the usual practice of all mathematicians.

"High Water Mark."

"Please explain what is meant by the term, high water mark."—H. G., Hicks, New York.

As you know, the waters of the ocean rise and fall twice every twenty-four hours. This is called the tides. The water begins to rise, and keeps on rising for six hours, when it reaches its highest point. This is called high tide; and the highest point to which the water rises is marked, and this is called high water mark. Then, after remaining at this point about twenty minutes, the tide begins to fall, and keeps on falling for six hours, when it is low tide. A mark on the water level at this point would be low water mark.

On the western rivers, which have floods every year, the highest point the flood has ever reached is also called high water mark.

Harriet Beecher Stowe.

"Please give a sketch of the life and writings of Harriet Beecher Stowe."—A. K., Viroqua, Wis.

Harriet Beecher Stowe was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1812. She was the third daughter and sixth child of Rev. Dr. Lyman Beecher, and a sister of Henry Ward Beecher. Like all her family, she had a powerful intellect. She was educated at a school for girls in Hartford, established by her eldest sister Catherine, and remained there as one of the teachers until the fall of 1832, when she removed with her father to Cincinnati, where Dr. Beecher assumed the presidency of Lane Theological Seminary, and also the pastorate of the Second Presbyterian Church. In January, 1836, she married Calvin Ellis Stowe, a clergyman, and a professor in Lane seminary. During her residence in Cincinnati she frequently visited the slave states, and acquired a knowledge of slavery, to which she had always been strongly opposed. In 1850, her husband being called to a professorship in Bowdoin college, they removed to Brunswick, Maine, and finally settled there. It was at the height of the excitement caused by the passage of the fugitive slave law by congress. Under the influence of the agitation, she wrote Uncle Tom's Cabin, which made a tremendous hit, over 300,000 copies being sold within the first five years. It was translated into almost all European languages, and had a wide sale over the Atlantic. In 1853 she traveled in England, and in next year published Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands. The Minister's Wooing, a novel, appeared in 1859, which is deemed by critics her ablest work from a purely literary point of view. In 1862 appeared her Uncle Tom's Folks, and The True Story of Lady Byron's Life. She wrote a number of novels and other works, but they never attracted the wide notice of those mentioned.

Government Departments.

"Please state when the various national governmental departments were established, and the first secretary of each."—M. M., East Palestine, O.

The Department of State was established in July, 1789. It has charge of all the foreign diplomatic affairs of the United States. The first Secretary of State was Thomas Jefferson, who was appointed by President Washington, Sept. 26, 1789.

The Treasury department was established in 1789. It has charge of the financial affairs of the nation. The first Secretary of the Treasury was Alexander Hamilton, appointed Sept. 11, 1789.

The War department was created in 1789. It has charge of the army, and the fortifications of the United States. The first Secretary of War was Gen. Henry Knox, appointed Sept. 12, 1789.

The Navy department was not established until 1789, up to that time the navy being under the care of the War department. The first Secretary of the Navy was George Cabot, appointed May 2, 1789.

The Postoffice department was established in 1789. The first Postmaster General was Samuel Osgood, of Massachusetts, appointed Sept. 26, 1789.

The office of Attorney General was created by congress in 1789, and he was made a member of the Cabinet; but his office was not made a regular department until June 22, 1870, when the Department of Justice was created. The first Attorney General was Edward Randolph, appointed Sept. 26, 1789.

The Department of the Interior was not established until March 3, 1849. The first Secretary of the Interior was Thomas Ewing, appointed March 7, 1849.

The Department of Agriculture was not created until 1889. The first Secretary of Agriculture was Norman J. Coleman.

Samson's Riddle.

Editor Question Bureau:—Referring to your recent reply to a question concerning Samson's riddle, I think you made a mistake of fact in quoting the theory in explanation of it, made something like a quarter of a century ago. I assume you refere to an article, by a learned divine, which was published in Scribner's Magazine at that time. My recollection of the article is that it did not assume that Samson became intoxicated from drinking wine he found in the wine-press. Samson was a Nazarite, see Judges xiii, 6. That word should really be spelled Nazirite; it is from a Hebrew term meaning "one separated." The Nazirite, during the term of his consecration was bound to abstain from wine and grapes, was forbidden to cut his hair, or to even approach a dead body. The article referred to, as I remember, believed that Samson destroyed the wine-press, not because he had become intoxicated, but because of the evil that over-indulgence in wine does to mankind. I may not recall it perfectly; but perhaps some reader of The Blade may be able to give us the exact language of the article in question. By a slip of the pen, probably, you referred to Samson's wife as Delilah. Her name is not given.—A. W. C., Columbus, Ohio.

Editor Question Bureau:—In your issue of April 24, 1902, in reply to H. M. B., Austin's Springs, Tenn., concerning "Samson's Riddle," I think there are two mistakes. First—Samson's wife was not named Delilah. Her name was not given at all. Read Judges xiv and xv and you will find that her name was not given. You will find that she and her father were burnt—Judges xv,6. It was some time after that he met a Delilah—Judges xvi, 4: "And it came to pass afterward that he (Samson) loved a woman in the valley of Sorek, whose name was Delilah." There is no evidence that Delilah was his wife.

The other mistake to which I call your attention is in the explanation given by that eminent divine as to Samson's becoming intoxicated. The idea that the young lion was a wine press and that Samson became intoxicated does not correspond with some things concerning his life. The facts are, Samson was a "Nazarite." Judges xiii,5, xiv, 17, and a Nazarite was not allowed to drink wine or strong drink. See Numbers vi, 2-13. So it is not reasonable that Samson was intoxicated, or his vow would have been broken and his strength gone. He lived a Nazarite until his seven locks were shorn off, and then his great strength was gone, because he had broken the vow.—Judges xiv, 17. So you see I do not agree with that divine from whom you quote.—A Friendly Critic.

Graves-Cilley Duel.

"What was the cause of the Graves-Cilley duel?"—J. H. C., Columbia City, Ind.

Jonathan Cilley was born in Nottingham, N. H., in 1802. He became a lawyer, and entered political life in Maine. From 1832 to 1837 he was the leader of the Democratic party in the Maine legislature. In the latter year he was elected to congress as a Van Buren Democrat. William Jordan Graves was a lawyer, in Newcastle, Ky., in 1836; died in Louisville, Ky., in 1848. He served in the national House of Representatives from 1835 to 1841, he being a Whig in politics.

In 1838, Mr. Cilley delivered a speech in the House of Representatives, in which he sharply criticised a charge of corruption brought against some unmarried Congressman, who was not named, in a letter published in the New York Courier and Enquirer, over the signature, "A Member in Washington," which was approved in the editorial columns of that paper. The editor, Gen. James Watson Webb, went at once to Washington, and sent a challenge to Cilley, by Graves. Cilley declined to receive the challenge, on the ground that he had made no reflections on the personal character of Gen. Webb. Graves himself then challenged Cilley, who accepted his challenge. The duel was fought February 24, 1838, near Bladensburg, Maryland, rifles being the weapons used. Mr. Cilley fell at the third fire, shot in the body, and died instantly. Graves was never reelected to congress. The House appointed a committee of seven members to investigate the affair, which reported that Mr. Graves deserved "the deepest censure of the House, and that he should be censured accordingly." That was all that was ever done in the matter.

Effect of Music.

"Can you inform me as to the name of a battle where, when the soldiers were almost discouraged, music cheered them to victory?"—P. L., Vassar, Mich.

The effect of music on human energy is well known, and there are many examples of its inspiriting effect. It was shown hundreds of times in the civil war, when the men were on long marches, if the music struck up, the tired soldiers braced up their lagging steps, and marched off with renewed energy. We do not recall any particular battle, such as your question implies. Perhaps you are thinking of the Indian mutiny of 1857, and the siege of Lucknow. The discouraged English in the town, with thousands of foes attacking day and night, heard the bagpipes of the Campbell Highlanders, who were marching to their relief. The story of Jessie Brown, the Scotch girl, who was first of the besieged to hear it, has even been made the subject of a drama.

Gospel Genealogies.

W. R., Hesperia, Mich.: The discrepancies between the two genealogies of Jesus given in the gospels of Matthew and Luke, have been the subject of a vast deal of discussion and ingenious theorizing. Not knowing the facts, all methods of explaining them must be understood to be, at the best, nothing but conjecture. The first difficulty is that they both give the genealogy of Joseph—Matthew i, 16, and Luke iii, 23. Now, Joseph was not the father of Jesus; so why did the writers of those gospels give Joseph's genealogy and call it that of Jesus? Dr. Smith, in his Dictionary of the Bible, supposes that Matthew's genealogy is Joseph's, as the legal successor to the throne of David—that is, it gives the legal heirs to the throne; and that Luke's is Joseph's private genealogy, exhibiting his real birth, as David's son, and thus showing why he was heir to Solomon's crown. He also states that Mary, the mother of Jesus, was probably the daughter of Jacob, and first cousin to Joseph. But as the crown could not descend in the female line, this does not remove the difficulty.

Another difficult point is that both of them disagree entirely from the genealogy of Zerubbabel, given in 1st Chronicles, iii, 19-24. In this last, of the seven sons of Zerubbabel not one bears the name, or anything like the name of Rhesa or Abiud; and of the next generation not one bears the name of Joseph or Joanna. The solution of the matter is very difficult, and there is no substantial agreement among critics as to these difficulties.

Velocity of Sound.

"Does the wind have any effect upon the velocity of the transmission of sound through the air?"—W. E. C., Decatur, Ind.

It has no effect on the velocity of the sound waves, but affects the distance through which they can be propagated. Sound will travel much further in the direction of the wind than against it.

A Word to Questioners.

We MUST have your name—initials will not do—and your postoffice address, or your questions will not be answered. That is an inflexible rule, which will not be violated.

What do we want with name and address? Simply that we may be able to turn to the list under that postoffice, and see if your name is there, in case we choose to do so.

Many questions require hours of research to find proper answers. We do not care to undertake this work for any but subscribers to The Blade, or members of their families.

Another rule often broken is, sending in two or three, or even more, questions in one letter, on different subjects. You can ask more than one question on different points of the same subject, but do not ask questions on different subjects. The reason is, we have more questions all the time than we have room to answer.

We have two letters this week—one signed "Subscriber," Mt. Vernon, O.; the other M. J. Black, without postoffice or state. The first writer will please send name, the second postoffice and state; then we will answer.

Getting a Patent.

G. T. W., Tomato, Ala.: The question of obtaining a patent without an attorney is one of filling out the proper papers in the right way. Any inventor who can do that can get a patent without a lawyer, but the requisite ability is not common. Special training is usually needed to do the work safely and well. It is necessary, to file in the office of the Commissioner of Patents a full and intelligible description of the device or invention for which a patent is desired and of the process of making it. In the case of a machine, the principle of the invention must be explained, and the inventor must point out clearly what points, in every respect, he claims as his invention. If the case admits of drawings they must be furnished to make the illustration of the claim as clear as possible. The application must be signed by the inventor and attested by two witnesses. Full directions can be obtained from the Patent Office, at Washington. Address a letter of inquiry to the "Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C."

The fees must be paid in advance, and are: On filing the original application for a patent, $15. If the device is deemed patentable, and a patent issued, $20 additional is to be paid. If you employ an attorney to obtain the patent for you, of course you will have to pay him for his services also. We strongly advise all who are not familiar with patent procedure, to employ an attorney. It comes cheaper in the end.

Gen. Washington's Father.

"Please give the name of George Washington's father. My six-year-old boy asked me; I could not answer."—C. M. Z., Sanderson, Ind.

George Washington's father was named Augustine. The Washington family lived for generations in Yorkshire, England. In 1657, John Washington came to Virginia, and settled on Pope's creek, Westmoreland county, not far from the Potomac. His son was Lawrence, and Augustine was the son of Lawrence. Augustine was twice married. By his first wife he had four children. Two of these died young, but two sons, Lawrence and Augustine 2d, survived their mother, who died in 1728. On March 6, 1730, Augustine married his second wife, Mary Ball, and George was her first child. Augustine Washington died in 1743, when George was but 11 years old, and left his widow to care for George and her four younger children.

Richard M. Johnson.

"Please tell me if Vice President Richard M. Johnson's wife was of the negro race."—M. L. D., Carrollton, Mo.

Some months ago this matter was discussed very fully in the Bureau, and we refer you to your files for the interesting information developed by our correspondents. We are unable to find any biography of Col. Johnson which mentions his marriage. The fact seems to be that he had two mulatto daughters, whom he educated, and to whom he gave a farm apiece. It is not at all probable that he was married to their mother.

The "Water Cure."

"Was was the 'water cure,' that was used on the Filipinos, spoken of in the investigation of some of the officers?"—F. G. C., Hood River, Ore.

The Filipino insurgents are very treacherous. Time and again it has occurred that our troops after a fight in which the insurgents were driven before them, would come to a village, the men of which would come out, welcoming them with cries of "amigo!"—the Spanish word for friend. It was learned that these very men were the Filipino soldiers they had been fighting a short time before. They had buried their uniforms and guns. The Macabebe scouts in the American service first used the "water cure" to compel the Filipinos to tell where their rifles were concealed. It is a practice long used among the natives, and the American soldiers learned it of them.

The native is laid on the ground, a bamboo tube placed in the mouth and far enough down the throat so as to carry the water into the stomach. Water is then poured in until the stomach is distended to the utmost capacity. Very few natives, after experiencing it, but were glad to reveal the hiding-place of their arms. As a rule, the subjects of the water-cure suffered no injury from the ordeal.

John Howard Payne.

"Please give a sketch of the life of John Howard Payne."—H. C. N., Hiawatha, Kan.

John Howard Payne, the author of the song, "Home, Sweet Home," was born in New York City, June 9, 1792; died at Tunis, Africa, April 10, 1852. He was a very precocious child, with a decided penchant for the stage. He appeared first as a professional actor at the Park theatre, New York, February 29, 1809, as Young Norval, and then made a tour of the Eastern cities. In 1813 he appeared in London in that play, and afterward in the principal cities of Great Britain. For nearly twenty years he remained in Europe, as an actor, author and manager. He wrote many dramas, the most of which are long forgotten. One of these was called "Clari, the Maid of Milan." In it appears the song, "Home, Sweet Home," which made the fortune of all concerned, except the author. In 1832 he returned to America, receiving several substantial benefits in New York and elsewhere, and in 1841 he was appointed consul to Tunis, which position he held till his death. In 1883 his remains were brought to America, and reinterred at Washington. He did not possess business judgment, and though he made thousands of sums by his plays, he was always in pecuniary perplexities. A noble monument now marks his grave in Oak Hill cemetery, Washington. We never heard that he was a drunkard; nor do we know anything of the composer of the music of "Home, Sweet Home."

Delaware in the Senate.

"Please tell us why Delaware is without senators at present."—O. C. H., Lewisport, Ky.

The reason is, that the Delaware legislature has not been able to elect Senators. The majority of the legislature is Republican, but it is decidedly into two factions, the Addicks and anti-Addicks men. Addicks wants to go to the Senate; his supporters in the legislature have not enough votes to elect him; neither will Addicks allow either of the seats to be filled unless Addicks is chosen to one of them. This deadlock will only be broken by the election of a new legislature, when the time comes.

Civil Service Reform.

H. C. T., Midland, Tenn.: Civil service reform was favored by the intelligent men of the country for years before the first law was passed. It has been supported by both Republican and Democratic executives. By the civil service of the government is meant all clerical positions in all the departments of Washington, and those employees of the custom houses, internal revenue bureau of the postoffice throughout the country. Under the "spoils system," these positions were filled by men whose only claims were political service, even when they were not personally fitted for the duties of the positions to which they were appointed, or neglectful and indifferent. This civil service reform law divorces these appointive offices from politics, and requires a rigid examination to test the fitness of applicants. It has worked well, and no intelligent person in the country is willing to go back to the old system.

The "Midnight Judiciary."

G. E. J., McLeansboro, Ill.: In the Presidential election of 1800, the Federalists were defeated. In order to gain every possible political advantage for their party, the Federalist majority in congress enacted laws creating 23 new judgeships, although there was no necessity for such increase. President John Adams was busy until after midnight on the last day of his term in signing the commissions of these judges, who were nicknamed the "midnight judges." Pierpont Edwards, the rule—one question at a time.

Washington at Monmouth.

C. E. C., Willis, Va.: General Charles Lee was a soldier of fortune. Born in England, he served the British army in America, being with Braddock's unfortunate expedition. He went through the French and Indian war in America, then returned with his regiment to England. He was in the Portuguese campaign against Spain in 1762, and received honorable mention for his bravery. Later he went to Poland, was given a commission in the Polish army, and served in a campaign against the Turks. He traveled extensively, but as a military man in England he became known as a free-lance, and was noted as an officer who was always gratifying his superiors in the most bitter terms. He came to America in 1773, and traveled from Virginia to Massachusetts, meeting nearly all the leaders of the revolutionary party, and won high favor for the zeal with which he espoused their cause. He so won over them that in June, 1775, he was made second major general in the Continental army. This keenly disappointed Lee, who wished to have the chief command. All through the war he was scheming against Washington. Lee was captured by the British in 1776, and held a prisoner until May, 1778, when he was exchanged. At the battle of Monmouth, as Washington was making his way to the front, he met Lee's troops in disorderly retreat. This was one of the few times at which Washington gave way to anger in public. He upbraided Lee fiercely, and is said to have enforced his language with oaths. He rallied Lee's troops and repelled the enemy. Lee was court-martialed for his conduct, and was suspended from command for a year. Later some time he addressed an impudent letter to Congress, and was dismissed from the army.

Miscellaneous.

C. G., Evansville, Ind.: We never even heard of him.

J. H. J., Williamsburg, O.: We are sorry to say we have not the poem.

E. D. G., Ransomville, N. Y.: The exact loss of life by the Galveston flood is not known.

B. F. M., Wakarusa, Ind.: We regret to say we never heard of the circumnor do we know of any river so named.

E. J., Youngstown, O.: We do not know about Montana mines. The climate of that state is colder than that of Ohio, but much dryer.

G. F. M., Brinkerton, Pa.: We do not know. Address a letter of inquiry to the Register of the U. S. Land Office, at either Blackfoot, Boise, Coeur d'Alene, Halley or Lewiston, Idaho.

H. B. F., Lawrence, Mich.: Photographic paper may be rendered more or less transparent by the use of transparent oils to varnish. Any photographic book keeps it on hand.

N. L., Asheville, N. C.: Admiral Schley's name is pronounced Shly, to rhyme with fly, ply, etc.; the President pronounces his name Roo-sevelt. Please note that we show about sending but one question at a time.

A. P., Way, O.: In the West and Southwest, the mining camps were often infested by desperadoes, gamblers, etc., and when their presence got unbearable, a "vigilance committee" was formed of decent citizens, who warned the ruffians to leave under penalty of death. Frequently they were obliged to hang some as an example to the remainder. The Spanish term for members of such a committee is "vigilantes."

M. O. H., Ruskin, Neb.: We have twice answered your question truthfully. To say that the prohibition in the Philippines, during a state of war, of promulgating "any political opinion or policy," would prohibit the teaching or circulating of the Declaration of Independence, is a proposition so absurd that it could not be entertained by anybody except a malignant partisan who is a shame to the name American. We advise you to send to your Senator or Congressman and get a copy of the law.

Miss Minx—There are some words over which I always stumble. Now, for instance, how do you pronounce Mephistopheles?

Binks—I don't. I always mention his home address.

She Redeemed Her Bond.

The "Times of India" tells the following story to show the character of the Arabs of Yemen, among whom there have been some disturbances lately. A man of the Zaraniks, who has several times cut the new telegraph lines, and who was punished more than once, was caught on one occasion by an Arab Sheikh in charge of the lines. The Sheikh intended to send him to Meedy for imprisonment, but the wife of the accused came in and stood as a guarantee for his future good behavior. The Sheikh accepted the bail and released him, but shortly afterward he again resorted to his old practice of cutting the wires, and bolted away to another village, at a distance of one day's march, where he had another wife. The Sheikh then sent for his first wife who stood security for him, and told her he would discharge her among the Arabs if she failed to bring her husband. The woman asked the Sheikh not to "spread the black sheet" (a custom of the country when any one commits a breach of trust) till the following day. She started that night, taking a sharp dagger concealed under her clothes, to the village where her husband was staying. She found him asleep in his abode, and stabbed him cut his throat, and carried his head back to her home. The next morning she went to the Sheikh and presented the head of her husband, saying: "Here is your criminal, and I am freed from the bail. Please do not affix the black sheet."—London Daily News.

Hopeless.

"I will kill you," hissed the villain with the tinfoil sword, "and that will be the end."

"No; it won't," retorted the beautiful heroine; "this is New York, and if you kill me the case will go on forever."—Philadelphia Record.

The Scarcity of Bait.

"This is tough luck," said Ham, mournfully, as he leaned out over the side of the ark.

"What's wrong now?" queried Shem.

"Why, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishin' worms on board."—Ohio State Journal.

Origin and Action.

A Silly Scientist says that man sprang from a monkey, but woman springs from a mouse!

Surgical Operations

How Mrs. Bruce, a Noted Opera Singer, Escaped an Operation. Proof That Many Operations for Ovarian Troubles are Unnecessary.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Travelling for years on the road, with irregular meals and sleep and damp beds, broke down my health so completely two years ago that the physician advised a complete rest, and when I had gained

MRS. G. BRUCE.

sufficient vitality, an operation for ovarian troubles. Not a very cheerful prospect, to be sure. I, however, was advised to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash;** I did so, fortunately for me. Before a month had passed I felt that my general health had improved; in three months more I was cured, and I have been in perfect health since. I did not lose an engagement or miss a meal.

"Your Vegetable Compound is certainly wonderful, and well worthy the praise your admiring friends who have been cured are ready to give you. I always speak highly of it, and you will admit I have good reason to do so."—MRS. G. BRUCE, Lansing, Mich.

$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.

The fullest counsel on this subject can be secured without cost by writing to Mrs Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Your letter will be entirely confidential.

Weak Men Cured Free

Send Name and Address To-Day—You Can Have It Free and Be Strong and Vigorous for Life.

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, vari-

Health, Strength and Vigor for Men.

cocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 821 Hull Bldg., Detroit Mich., and they will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts, taken from their daily mail, show what men think of their generosity.

"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks. Yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and they want every man to have it.

THEIR HUMOROUS SIDE.

Dueling Affairs Are Not Always Serious.

Dueling still flourishes on the continent, but, although one occasionally hears of a fatal result, there is far more comedy than tragedy in the so-called affaires d'honneur of the present day.

Nothing could have been more farcical than the Deroulede-Buffet affair, in which, it will be remembered, each party, while loudly proclaiming his itnention to fight to the death, took every possible care to avoid the other. The duel between Count Boni de Castellane and M. de Rodays, director of the Figaro, is another recent instance. It is said that considerable astonishment was expressed when it was found that the journalist had been wounded. Such an outcome of the fight was unlooked for, and when it is considered that the bullets used by French cambatants are generally fakes, little surprise need be expressed at the farcical termination of so many duels.

French journalists are famous for their dueling propensities. Once every year the Paris newspapers publish a list of their correspondents and contributors, with their various accomplishments appended after their names. In these lists records of former duels stand out prominently among their achievements. In fact, it would seem from an examination of these lists that it is a sine qua non for the tenure of his position that every Paris newspaper man should fight at least one duel a year.

Fighting Under an Umbrella.

However, many of these duelists seem to enter upon their encounters in a very happy frame of mind. The eminent French critic Sainte-Beuve during an encounter with an offended author lifted an umbrella to protect himself against a few raindrops. His seconds pointed out that this was offering a much better mark to his adversary. "I cannot help it," answered Sainte-Beuve, "I came to stand fire, not water."

A good story is told of a noted Russian swashbuckler who fought a duel with a French publicist. The latter gentleman was the insulted party, and on the advice of an ingenious friend selected field cannon as his weapon, and the officer, finding that nobody would back him up in a refusal, had to acquiesce. Two field pieces were procured, gunners employed to load them, and the combatants were instructed how to pull the firing string at a given signal. The Russian ought to have known that an upward inclination of the cannon, however slight, would cause the balls to go whizzing above the combatants' heads. But he was so unmanned by the novelty of his position that when the guns went off with an appalling noise he gave a leap into the air and fell flat on his face. A second shot being proposed, he would have none of it, but apologized.

Not long ago a French critic was challenged to a duel by a comedian whom he had offended. The two combatants formed a striking contrast—the critic being extremely corpulent, while the actor was small and spare. Before the duel they took positions—the actor gravely approached his opponent, drew a line with a piece of chalk on the latter's waistcoat, and said: "Let us equalize the chances; and hit make outside this mark don't count." Of course the critic laughed, and in a moment both were good friends once more.

A Fatal Jest.

Unfortunately, present-day affairs do not always end so happily, even though started in jest. For instance, a cavalry officer at Cologne got into a dispute with a young professor, over the epithet, "Schafskopf" (sheep's head) was uttered it became evident that an encounter was inevitable. But the officer was a good fellow, and decided with his opponents that there should only be a pretense at a duel, as the cause of the quarrel was so absurd.

It was decided that the two duelists should be placed 10 paces apart and the officer to be rammed (a loose charge makes the bullet deviate), but the officer was to fall and pretend to be dead, and after the professor had been well frightened there was to be a reconciliation and peace.

The parties appeared on the ground, the seconds called "Time," the professor fired, and the officer fell to the ground as dead as mutton. The young professor had not planned for this, and was thrown into hysterics of remorse and terror. But when the onlookers were about to explain to him the joke they found to their horror that the officer was really dead—the professor's bullet had severed the carotid artery.—Tit-Bits.

NO UNCLAIMED MILLIONS.

Untold millions are popularly believed to be hoarded up in the Court of Chancery waiting for next of kin as yet ignorant of their good fortune. But in spite of the legends assiduously propagated by so-called "unclaimed money agents," the popular belief, says a London paper, is baseless.

From a document just issued from the Supreme court is appears that the aggregate amount of these funds is a beggarly £1,050,000, and this sum represents more than 3,200 separate accounts, one-half of which do not exceed £150 in value. Only about one-twentieth exceed £1,000. Looking to the fact that many of these funds have been lying derelict in the inaccessible Court of Chancery for more than a century, this particular gold mine hardly seems worth digging in.

The court itself assures us that with judicial frankness that "proof of title might involve expense quite out of proportion to the amount recoverable," and solemnly warn everybody longing to explore this treasure house "not to be misled by the gross misstatements and exaggerations" of the gentlemen who issue lists of "heirs to unclaimed money."

SOMEBODIES.

EDWARD VII—Has offered a cup for competition off Queenstown Harbor this year, open to all nations.

HAWLEY, EDWIN—Who has just resigned the post of general traffic agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad, began life as a $4-a-week errand boy for the Erie road.

LEYGUES, GEORGES—Minister of public instruction in France, has reformed French spelling and syntax by official decree and is about to issue an official French grammar.

ROBERTSON, THOMAS—The speaker of the Nova Scotia legislature, who has just died, was an author of note.

ROBINSON, MAJ.-GEN. FOSTER—Who saved Secretary Seward's life when Lincoln was assassinated, is now a California orange grower.

SCHUBERT, DR.—Of Berlin, thinks he has discovered several heretofore unknown poems by Sappho.

TALMAGE, REV. F. DE WITT—Son of the late T. DeWitt Talmage, says that his eyes with one sweep of the hand brushed away all the cobwebs from the traditional methods of pulpit oratory.

UHTOFF, CHARLES—One of the nine survivors of the massacre of Company C, Ninth Infantry, in the Philippines, has returned to the St. Louis home. He received seven wounds.

YEN, TEEKS—A high caste Chinese graduate of Lehigh, is thought to be the first Chinaman to be received into a Masonic order in this country.

Why He Saved the Dime.

Otis Skinner boarded a New York street car with a friend. As the conductor made his way through them Mr. Skinner rummaged in his pocket for car fare, with the resultant discovery of a dime and a $10 bill. He glanced at the dime, and hastily secreted it in his pocket, proffering instead the $10 bill to the conductor, says the New York Times. He looked at the bill without touching it, and then at the leonine head of the actor firmly.

"Here," said he gruffly, "you ain't no woman, be you?"

"I hope not," said Mr. Skinner, meekly.

"Well, then, what you givin' us that thing for?"

"Because I haven't anything else," he said with dogged determination.

The conductor exploded internally and boiled over. "Then you've got to get off and get something," he said, with finality.

At this moment the friend, who had been watching the incident with amazement, intervened by paying Mr. Skinner's fare.

"Now, Skinner," said he, when the conductor had gone back, "perhaps you'll tell me why you made all this row?"

Mr. Skinner extracted the dime furtively from his pocket and said, in a low mysterious tone: "Sssh, man; see you the date upon this coin?"

"I do," replied the friend; "it's 1898."

"Exactly," replied Mr. Skinner. "Our little girl was born that year, and my wife and I have made an agreement that every coin from a quarter down minted that year that comes into our hands shall be put away for the baby. That's the reason I wouldn't let this one go. That baby has nearly $100 in the bank now."

Historic Sayings.

"To err is human; to get caught—stupid!"—Life.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for May 18.—The Early Christian Missionaries. Acts xiii-1-12. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., Secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

INTRODUCTION.—"We must now rob Peter to pay Paul," said one of the church fathers, as he noted the abrupt change from the twelfth to the thirteenth chapter of the Acts. At this point the former wholly disappears for a time from sacred history, and the latter is introduced as the future leader. Ten years had elapsed since the wonderful conversion near Damascus (Acts ix:22), but the time had been profitably employed. The apostle had been in training for his mission, and events had been shaping the church and preparing the field for him. Henceforth Christianity will slowly pass away from the Jewish people and their country to make splendid victories and establish itself among other peoples in lands then unknown. This was indeed the Lord's plan (Matt. xxi:43), and we shall to-day study the beginnings of the first movement to that end.

ANTIOCH.—There are strategic places in every undertaking. Many a worthy enterprise has failed, not because of its men or time, but because of its geography. Antioch, an important town in Syria, the residence of the roman governors of that province, was selected to be the new center of Christian activity. Four hundred miles north of Jerusalem, it was wholly free from those influences which would make the new religion a reformed Judaism. The church planted about the time of Stephen's martyrdom (Acts xi:19), had rapidly increased in numbers and influence, and the disciples as a mark of their advanced thought, were there first called Christians (Acts xi:26). Besides there were the eminent ministers who had come to labor with the church, both prophets and teachers (verse 1), those who were very eloquent speakers and those who were well versed in Scripture. Simeon and Lucius and Manaen were there, the last named being the foster brother of Herod, and to these were added Barnabas and Saul, after their return from Jerusalem (Acts xii:25).

SEPARATION.—Five able ministers in one church, preaching, teaching, praying, counseling, would certainly come to enlarged views of the gospel. Unrestrained by the conservatism of the apostles they were ready for any new departure. At length the same Spirit which had been poured on the disciples at Pentecost (Acts ii:2) spoke to the ministers (verse 2), and it was commanded that Barnabas and Saul should be given to separate two of the five to the work to which they were called, that of foreign missions. Paul had been designated to that field at the time of his conversion (Acts ix:15), but now Barnabas is mentioned with him and before him. As in sending out the twelve (Mark vi:7), so now, companionship in service was deemed important. The church at Antioch obeyed the voice of God, without consulting the church or Jerusalem, or even the apostles. The ceremony of ordination was very simple—there was fasting, prayer, and the imposition of hands, the form employed in ordaining deacons (Acts vi:6).

DEPARTURE.—Barnabas and Paul went forth under the prompting and guidance of the Holy Spirit (verses 4 and 5). Their journey was first directed toward the Island of Cyprus, the former home of Barnabas (Acts iv:36). Originally colonized by the Phoenicians, Cyprus was the early meeting place of Oriental and Greek forms of social life. It had been the home of a large population, because in a revolt half a century later more than two hundred thousand lives were lost (See Cassius). Proceeding to Seleucia, the seaport of Antioch, the two "sent forth by the Holy Ghost" across the sea and landed at Salamis, on the southern coast, the capital of the island in the days of historic Greece. The gospel had gone there before them (Acts xi:19), but had not penetrated the interior, and they entered into the synagogues of the Jews and preached. No record is made of these labors, perhaps because Luke, the historian, only intended to give an account of missionary efforts among the Gentiles.

PAPHOS.—From Salamis Barnabas and Saul journeyed westward to the extremity of the island, a distance of a hundred miles. They may have had in mind the birthplace of Zenos the Stoic, but no incident is recorded until they reached the town of Paphos, a busy haven with an extensive commerce. This place is celebrated as the seat of worship of the goddess Aphrodite, who was fabled to have come out of the sea. The orgies performed in her honor were both degrading and revolting. Here lived Sergius Paulus, the pro-consul, a man of some mental ability as a Greek physician informs us. Two educated Romans of that day were dissatisfied with the national religion, and hence the pro-consul had taken into his home a Jewish false prophet named Bar-Jesus, who had arrogated to himself the title Elymas, or Wizard (verses 6 and 7).

OPPOSITION.—The same feelings which led Sergius Paulus to desire to hear the gospel from Barnabas and Saul led Bar-Jesus to oppose the preachers. Not only did he invite the missionaries on their arrival but the position of sooth-sayer to the pro-consul, short lived as it was (Cassius declares that at such appointments lasted but a year), was a distinguished and lucrative to be abandoned without struggle (verse 8). Elymas therefore sought to turn the deputy away from the faith. An open controversy was the result, in which the black arts and arts of every pretender were presented in conflict with the principles of the gospel. This was the first time that Christianity had met the heathen world, and an opportunity was given for the display of the purity and scholarship of the men who represented Christ.

EXPOSURE.—Saul came to the front, showing himself superior to his companion by having sufficient courage to withstand one who occupied a position of high consideration in the household of a noble Roman, but the apostle did not shrink from the encounter. So well did he confront himself on that occasion that he was afterward called Paul (verse 9), it being customary to signalize great events by applying new names. As the spirit of Elymas appeared more clearly Paul was filled with burning indignation. Fixing his steady gaze upon the sorcerer he exclaimed: "Oh, full of all guile and villainy, thou child of the devil, thou foe of righteousness!" (verse 10). Having exposed

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WHY BEEF IS HIGH.

A correspondent of The Blade, writing from Kansas, discussing the price of beef to the consumer, sends us some facts from the point of view of the farmer and cattle-raiser. The Agricultural Experiment Station of Kansas has been experimenting the past winter in cattle feeding, and arrives at the conclusion that it requires 1,000 pounds of corn and 500 pounds of hay to put 100 pounds of gain on a grown steer. It requires about 400 pounds of gain on such an animal to put it in first-class condition for the market.

The Experiment station paid $1.30 per hundred-weight for corn chop, and hay averaged $10 per ton. Hence the feed necessary to add 400 pounds to the weight of a steer cost $62. Besides this, the farmer must add the cost of labor, interest, taxes, freight and commission. Steers for fattening cost $3.25 to $3.75 per hundred-weight, according to quality. Taking an average of $3.50, a thousand-pound animal costs $35. Add $62 for the feed necessary to add 400 pounds to his weight, and the steer costs $97 at 1,400 pounds. Add the other items of necessary expense, and the cost of the animal is over 7 cents per pound on the hoof.

Such an animal yields about 60 pounds of dressed meat to each 100 pounds live weight. A 1,400 pound steer accordingly, will make an 840-pound carcass. Counting $97 as the cost of the steer, as figured above, the dressed carcass costs a trifle over 11½ cents per pound. Cows, and cheaper half-fattened animals dress about 50 pounds per hundred-weight. The packers make all their expenses, and possibly more, from the by-products, which are all carefully utilized. Our correspondent quotes from the Kansas City Packer the prices of 10 cents per pound for carcasses sold to retailers; loins, 16 to 19 cents; rounds, 10½ cents, and ribs, 14 to 17 cents.

According to our Kansas friend's letter, the difficulty is to get animals fat enough for the market, with feed at the present prices. Feed steers of the grades which sold for $3.25 to $3.75 per hundred-weight last fall, in the face of the high price of feed, are now worth $5 to $5.25 per hundred-weight to go into the feed-lot or on grass. He adds: "Attorney General Knox will have to rustle us some cheaper corn, if he lowers the price of beef to the butchers before grass-fed cattle come—from July on. The Eastern papers do not seem to understand that cattle are not beef. Beef is a combination of cattle and grain."

WILLIAM HENRY MOODY.

On May 1 a new man took the helm in the navy department. John D. Long has retired and W. H. Moody is now secretary of the navy and will occupy a seat at the cabinet table. The secretary of this department is not a figurehead. The building up of the United States navy is an important factor in governmental affairs. His branch of the government requires the expenditure of millions annually and its chief needs to be a clear-headed, broad-minded man.

The new secretary is well equipped for the work. Mr. Moody is in the prime of life, being 49 years old. He is a native of Massachusetts, a lawyer by profession and for five years was United States district attorney for the Eastern district of Massachusetts.

For seven years Mr. Moody has represented his native district in congress and in that body became a leader, serving on a number of important committees and at the time of his transfer to the head of the navy department was a member of the appropriations committee of the house. In his new position he will undoubtedly give as complete satisfaction to the country as he has to his district and his state as member of congress.

MAKING NEW STATES.

There is an omnibus bill now before the lower branch of Congress which grants statehood to the territories of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona. It is claimed that a sufficient number of votes have been pledged to push the bill through the House, but it is not believed it can pass the Senate.

The bill should not pass in its present form. There should be a separate measure for each territory, and each should stand or fall on its own merits. Oklahoma should be given statehood. She has a population of 398,331, sufficient to give her two representatives in Congress. This territory is wealthy, has abundant resources for rapid growth in population and industry, and is in every way equipped to make a creditable state.

Arizona has a population of but 123,000, not enough to entitle her to a representative in Congress under the present apportionment. New Mexico has a greater population than Arizona, but merely sufficient to give her one member of Congress. The purpose of the omnibus bill is evidently to have Oklahoma pull the other territories into the sisterhood of states, and this should not be permitted. If Arizona and New Mexico cannot stand alone, they should not rely for support on a wealthier and more progressive territory.

The general rains of the past few days have been worth millions to the country. The dry districts have been refreshed, grass, wheat and oats will now get an excellent start and the soil is in good condition for pushing the work in the corn fields. This is the farmer's busy season and he is making the most of it.

THEY DESIRE ANNEXATION.

The editor of the San Juan, Porto Rico, News has accomplished a feat of enterprise which would be creditable to any newspaper in the United States. If he be not an American, he certainly has imbibed the true Yankee spirit of enterprise. He has succeeded in obtaining a direct poll of the voters of the Danish West Indies on the sale of those islands to the United States. As the Danish parliament has just voted to submit the question to the qualified voters of the islands, the result of the investigation made by the San Juan News is important; and it shows that an overwhelming majority of them are in favor of the cession to the United States.

The work was done without any one on the Danish islands knowing its purpose, as the insular government would not have allowed it to be done. The News representative, Mr. R. I. Irons, went there ostensibly as the compiler of a directory of the West Indies, and as representing the Atlantic Coast Directory company, of New York—a mythical corporation. Landing at Charlotte Amalia, the capital of the islands, and the principal town on St. Thomas, he went to the judge of the town court, introduced himself and explained his ostensible errand. This lessened the probability of an interference by the authorities. From the judge he obtained a list of the names of all officials and government employes. He called on each individually and noted down on a printed blank for each, the name, occupation, age, residence and color. In the conversation, which always sprung up, Mr. Irons so directed it as to ascertain how the person stood as to the sale of the islands. This plan was followed with all the legal voters. It required much patience and ingenuity to obtain the information without exciting suspicion, but he accomplished the work and left the islands without any one being the wiser.

This plan was followed in Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas; in Christiansted and Fredericksted, the two towns of Santa Cruz, and in the rural districts in proximity to them. The total population of the islands is 30,479, of whom 13,941 are males. As the voting age is 25 years, there are but 6,396 qualified voters in all.

Of these, Mr. Irons personally talked with 2,675. There were 2,600 who declared they would vote for the sale to the United States; 37 expressed themselves as against the sale, and 38 were doubtful.

It will be noted that he obtained expressions of opinion from a little more than two-fifths of the voters; and that portion shows such an overwhelming preponderance of opinion in favor of annexation to the United States, it is absolutely certain that, when the question is formally submitted to them by the Danish government, a majority in favor of the proposition is a certainty.

THE CALLING OF NAMES.

Bishop Kelley, the Roman Catholic incumbent of the see of Savannah, in his Confederate Decoration Day address took occasion to launch vituperations at the head of President Roosevelt, because the latter once referred to Jefferson Davis as an "arch-traitor." The attack was not specially effective, because it was an attempt to exalt Davis. That individual was by no means a great statesman or a talented and successful military leader. To his lack of wisdom, his incorrect judgment of men, the defeats of the Confederates in the West were mainly due. His lack of great qualities was one of the causes of the collapse of the Southern effort. It is a matter of regret that he has come to be the representative man of the civil war proper in the minds of so many people of the South.

What President Roosevelt said of Davis—that he was the "arch-traitor"—simply means that he was the chief traitor. That the revolt of the South was treason has always been vehemently denied in that section. Under the doctrine of state rights, it was not. But that doctrine was destroyed by the outcome of the war, and the right of a state to secede from the Union will never again be seriously advanced. Certainly any man who now would do what Davis did would be a traitor. Mr. Roosevelt might have said things absolutely true of Mr. Davis that would be a far severer arraignment than merely charging him with treason. The Bishop was unwise in endeavoring to make the rest of us bow down before his idol with feet of clay. Besides, it may be said with perfect truth to both Roosevelt and Kelley, that calling names is a practice that should be left to irresponsible bar-room loafers and their ilk.

J. STERLING MORTON.

J. Sterling Morton, of Nebraska, who was secretary of agriculture under Cleveland's last administration, has passed away. He was, like the present Secretary Wilson, an educated farmer. He loved the soil, and he realized the enormous possibilities of American agriculture if the farmers should be educated, scientific men, in place of farming by tradition and the "rule of thumb." He illustrated this possibility in his own farm, on which he demonstrated that the application of scientific knowledge and thorough business training to agriculture renders it possible to obtain extremely profitable returns.

In his official station he did much to make the agricultural department useful to the farmers of the country. He was a careful student of finance, and though a Democrat, he never yielded to the false argument for free silver, and abandoned all hope of political preferment rather than support and endorse theories he knew to be fallacies, and which would bring ruin to the country if they were put into practice.

Democrats are somewhat slow coming to the front and proclaiming themselves as much of Bryan men as they used to be, and yet Mr. Bryan stands exactly where he did in 1896 and 1900.

President Palma has assumed a tremendous responsibility as first executive of the Cuban republic. There are all the elements on the island to cause him no end of trouble.

So the liquor interests of the country are to combine for political purposes. In the end this will mean some sweeping temperance legislation.

H. Clay Evans can afford to smile over losing the job of pension commissioner when the London consulate is in sight with an annual stipend of $50,000.

The Senate sugar investigation seems to be an affair of sweetness and light.

PORTO RICO'S EXAMPLE.

The people of the Philippines can see, by the example of Porto Rico, what peaceful conditions will speedily bring to themselves. The Porto Ricans accepted American rule gladly in 1898. The terrific hurricane which devastated the island a little later, wrought immense damage to the plantations, and caused much suffering to the rural laborers, but the effects were all repaired within a year. Porto Rico now exports five times as much as she did prior to 1898, and imports three times as much—a condition only possible through prosperity.

There has never been any discontent concerning American rule, nor has there ever been a single charge of cruelty, dishonesty or other wrong-doing on the part of any American official or citizen. The young people have been eager to learn our language, our history, and our ways of doing things. The civil service officials who conducted examinations in Porto Rico for appointive positions report that the natives who took the examinations did as well as did the American applicants. Most of them knew English perfectly, and their knowledge of American geography was excellent. There is nothing in Porto Rico to demonstrate the horrors of "imperialism," as defined by the Boston school of anti-expansionists.

Now that armed rebellion in the Philippines is so small as to be a negligible quantity—if we except the spot of war among the savage Moro tribes of Mindanao—we may expect the same results to follow stable conditions there that have been the result of peace in Porto Rico. The same prosperity and content will prevail. Peace is the first condition necessary to inaugurate this desirable condition.

THE OLEOMARGARINE BILL.

The oleomargarine bill has passed both houses of Congress, and is now awaiting the President's signature. It requires all manufacturers of oleomargarine to pay a stamp tax of ten cents per pound where the product is artificially colored so as to have the appearance of butter; but when it is uncolored, the tax is but one-fourth of a cent per pound. The ten-cent tax will kill the industry; for uncolored oleomargarine resembles lard in color, and therefore is uninviting in appearance. In fact, it is the purpose of the bill to destroy the oleomargarine industry, with the idea that it will enhance the price of butter, to the benefit of the farmers. Colored oleomargarine is sold under the trade name of butterine, and is very largely consumed by workingmen's families. When properly made, it is quite as healthful as butter, and can hardly be distinguished by the average citizen from an ordinary grade of butter.

The bill also imposes the ten-cent tax on colored "process butter." This is made of the poorer qualities of butter that come to market, and that which is rancid and unsalable. It is washed, chemicals are used to remove the rancidity, and then mixed intimately by machinery, coloring matter being added to bring it up to a tint pleasing to the purchaser's eye. This industry will also be destroyed, and property. Butter fit only for axle-grease should not be renovated and put on the market. Yesterday the price of the inferior grades which are used in "process butter" tumbled seven or eight cents a pound in the Toledo market.

There is no reason why butterine should be taxed to death, except that it is widely sold by retail dealers as dairy butter. The buyer is deceived, and pays a higher figure than he would if he called for butterine. Most of the states have stringent laws against this, but they fail to correct the evil. Hence the dairymen and farmers began the agitation for the enactment of a law by Congress, imposing a prohibitive tax on the colored product. We doubt the wisdom of this particular method of preventing fraud on the buyer. If a man wishes to buy butterine, because of the lower price at which it can be sold, he should be allowed to do so. The ten-cent tax makes it dearer than butter, and thus destroys its sale utterly.

TO DEFEAT ROOSEVELT.

It is reported that J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate, who is now in Washington, has freely stated to Senators that the attitude of the President toward the Northern Securities combination will cause the railroad interests of the country to oppose him for renomination. And it is also said that the energetic action of Roosevelt in beginning proceedings against the beef trust will cause the men interested in business combinations to line up for his defeat. So far there seems to be no candidate selected in opposition. These gentlemen think Roosevelt is not the man, and are preparing to devote their energies to compassing his turn-down in the next Presidential campaign.

The President will hardly need to lose any sleep over this opposition. All that is needed is that the people should understand thoroughly that the men interested in trusts and combinations are against him because he is trying to enforce the anti-trust law. That fact once grasped by the American people, and his nomination and election will be as sure as any future event can well be. There is a point beyond which the trust managers can not go without a popular uprising against them, and for them to attempt to interfere in politics, to control the Presidency, will be to pass that point. Mr. Hill is certainly unwise in stating his opposition so frankly.

CUBAN RECIPROCITY.

"The relief of Cuba is simply one of the things that MUST be done," is the reported remark of President Roosevelt, in conversation with a Senator. It was supplementary to his declaration that if Congress should adjourn without providing for reciprocity with Cuba he would promptly re-convene it in special session for that express purpose.

The people of the United States will heartily support the President in his determination. He need have no fear that calling Congress in special session will react unfavorably on the party in power or his administration. For the majority in Congress to dodge its plain duty in the Cuban matter would certainly react on the party in the Congressional elections this fall. However, Mr. Roosevelt is a man who does not stop to figure on political matters when the case is one which involves the maintenance of the nation's honor and the performance of duty.

It bodes no good for his Democratic opponent that Speaker Henderson was renominated at Waterloo.

ADDICKS AGAIN.

One of the Delaware seats in the United States senate has been vacant for three years, and the other for nearly two years, because of a vicious factional fight among the Delaware Republicans. One faction desires to have Addicks sent to the senate. The regular Republicans will agree on anybody but Addicks. And there you are. Senator Hanna, as chairman of the national Republican committee, tried his hand as a peacemaker, but without result. Now the vice chairman, Mr. Payne, of Wisconsin, has taken up the matter. The leaders of both factions have been in Washington, but they seem as far apart as ever.

The regulars say they will go into the legislative caucus and abide by the result if Addicks will first publicly withdraw as a senatorial candidate. The Addicks clique offer to let the regulars name the Republican candidate for representative in congress, the full state ticket and control the entire federal patronage of the state, if they will abide by the two-thirds decision of the caucus for long-term senator—which means Addicks.

Some people point to this case as an argument in favor of the popular election of senators. It does not seem to be. As Addicks has so strong a hold on the Delaware Republicans that he succeeded in nominating and electing two-thirds of the Republican members of the legislature, it is plain that he could as easily have compassed his nomination for the senate by the state convention, and his election as well. As he appears to be a man utterly unfit for the position, and a popular election would result in his triumph, the latter plan does not seem to be so potent as safeguard against sending unfit men to the senate as its supporters imagine.

THE BOER WAR.

In the absence of any organized government among the Boers, and especially because of the fact that the various commandoes have been, for some time, carrying on the war independently of each other, the peace propositions agreed upon between the Boer leaders and General Kitchener will be submitted to a vote of the Boers themselves.

The agreed terms have not been made public, but they are certainly deemed fair by the Boer leaders who aided in framing them, else they would not have given their acceptance, and gone among the Boers to arrange for a vote thereon. It is to be hoped, if the majority favor acceptance, that the minority will not insist on carrying on a guerilla warfare on their own account. No good end can be subserved by such a course. Any hope of absolute independence is gone, and there is no reason for continuing useless slaughter and destruction. Peace will end the Boer camps of detention, will return the Boer prisoners from the British West Indies, St. Helena and Ceylon, and the people can turn to repairing the ravages of the conflict at their old homes.

FISH AS FOOD.

The New York Fishing Gazette is right in arguing that there was never greater need of a national fish association than at present, when the beef trust is putting up the price of meat to a point which is oppressive. "Any other industry," it says, "would have had meetings called and the best talent put forward to devise plans to encourage the consumption of fish as a substitute for meat, making clear the advantages of a fish diet, its healthfulness, etc., etc. It would improve the sale of fish by hundreds of thousands of pounds. We regret, however, that there is no organization, and it is a question whether there will be one for some years to come, not until new blood, with new ideas, etc., are infused into the business."

The matter is one of local interest, for this is one of Toledo's own industries. Why do not the fish men of Toledo get together, and devise means to call the attention of the public to the advantages of fish as food? Or are they taking the narrow view that they may be able to put up the price of fish as a result of the advance in meats? If so, it is a short-sighted policy. Large sales and reasonable profits would bring them more money than the former course.

THE OLEO INDUSTRY.

It is probable that but comparatively few persons have any idea as to the magnitude of the oleomargarine industry, which will receive a severe set-back from the new law taxing that article, when colored, ten cents a pound. According to the census figures of 1890, the value of the oleomargarine produced in the United States that year was $12,500,000, of which but $400,000 worth was exported. But there was a large foreign demand for oleo oil, and an amount valued at $10,500,000 went abroad. The Europeans prefer to make their own oleomargarine, and their annual product is about 524,000,000 pounds. The new law will undoubtedly reduce largely the amount manufactured and sold in this country. The uncolored product is of course quite as wholesome as the colored, but it does not look like butter; and as man is a creature of habit, he can not easily reconcile himself to the white article.

Reading the rabid denunciations of papers seeking to make partisan advantage out of the rise in meat, one might suppose that the beef trust is alone responsible, and that cattle prices remain the same. This is not true. The following comparison of prices of beef steers at Omaha show the rise—the quotations being per 100 pounds, live weight: July 10, 1896, $4.15; March 10, 1898, $4.90; July 10, 1900, $5.15; April 30, 1902, $7.00. The prices of other grades of beef cattle increased in like proportion. The advance goes into the pockets of the farmers and stock-raisers, and is the direct result of a diminished supply and increased demand.

If Attorney General Knox should lose out in his effort against the meat trust the cry will go up from certain quarters that he was not expected to gain anything. Lack of evidence or inadequate laws will make no difference to those who are determined to find fault with the administration.

Why do the papers keep on printing the statement that the late J. Sterling Morton was the originator of Arbor Day? He was a strong advocate of tree planting, but Arbor Day was an existing institution before the country ever heard of Mr. Morton.

England is now looking with considerable favor on the American system of protection.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Prospects for Peace.

It is extremely probable that the Boer-British war will be a thing of the past before the end of the present month. On May 15th delegates from all the Boer commandoes, large and small, said to number nearly 200, will meet in convention and decide the question of peace or war by ballot. The probabilities are that most of the delegates will come to the convention instructed to vote for peace. There seems to be no doubt that the representative Boers who have undertaken to submit the British terms to the scattered commandoes have cast all their influence in the peace scale. General De Wet has been especially frank in expressing his opinion that the struggle is hopeless and that the British terms are generous. Oom Paul seems to be "out of it" entirely. The fact that it has been necessary to call such a popular convention for such a purpose strongly indicates that the Boers have been lately without any organized, responsible government and that each commando has recently been fighting "on its own hook."

Moody Succeeds Long.

The nomination of the new Secretary of the Navy, the Hon. W. H. Moody, of Massachusetts, was confirmed by the Senate on Wednesday practically without reference to a committee—a compliment usually paid only to members of the Senate named for cabinet positions. Mr. Moody is fortunate in possessing the respect and good will of men of both parties in the Senate as well as the House. He is also fortunate in being free from all entanglement in the Sampson-Schley controversy and in various differences growing out of the naval conduct of the Spanish War. He is in a position to work effectively for the upbuilding of the navy and the betterment of the naval service and the country believes him to be a man peculiarly fitted to improve his opportunities in the public interest. The Hon. John D. Long retires from the Navy department, the affairs of which he has managed for five years with rare success and complete devotion to the best interests of the service, with a national reputation of which any American might be proud.

Reciprocity Treaties.

Reciprocity in trade is one of the cardinal doctrines of the Republican party. The negotiation of mutually beneficial treaties with foreign governments has been urged strongly by men like Blaine and McKinley, and by many other American statesmen. The last speech of President McKinley, his last message to his countrymen, was an eloquent plea for reciprocity in trade.

Several years ago, John A. Kasson, a man long eminent in the public service, was employed to negotiate treaties of reciprocity with various foreign governments. He was very successful, finding these governments anxious to increase their trade with the United States and willing to give and take concessions. The treaties, when completed, were sent to the senate of the United States for ratification. There they have long lain neglected.

On April 30, however, the committee on foreign relations resolved to report eight of the ten treaties to the senate with a favorable recommendation. Only the treaties with Argentina and Jamaica were rejected. The first was opposed because it reduces slightly the duty on wool; the second because it reduces the duty on oranges, and, of course, the California fruit-growers are not satisfied with any such provision as that. The remaining treaties are those with France, Nicaragua, Ecuador, Santo Domingo and the British West Indies, except Jamaica. The article of most consequence in these West Indian treaties is sugar, on which the reduction is 12½ per cent. In return for this concession, which certainly is not large, we get a large free list of American exports and a reduction of 5 per cent on a large number of agricultural and manufactured products. The treaty with France makes some small concessions on knit goods and imitation jewelry, and secures to us some advantages in the French market.

The fact that eight treaties of reciprocity have been negotiated and reported favorably to the senate is certainly encouraging, but those who expect favorable action at this session will probably be disappointed. A vote of two-thirds is necessary for ratification, and some of the senators will certainly strive to prevent favorable action. It is necessary, therefore, that the people of the United States who believe in the theory of reciprocity should stiffen the backbones of the Republican senators, and not allow a few malcontents to defeat a policy that canot fail to benefit the great majority.

Water-Cure and Burning.

Curiously enough the newspapers and the representatives in Congress of some of the states that are most given to the negro-lynching habit are particularly fierce in their denunciation of the stories of the cruelties practiced by the United States troops in the Philippines, and particularly unexacting as to evidence that there is any truth in the stories. Exactly why persons who regard the fire cure for negroes with complacent approval should be so horrified by the mere thought of the water cure for Filipinos, it is not easy to perceive. Possibly it is the novelty and unusualness of the form of torture alleged to be practiced in the Philippines that has startled the negro lynchers. If it has been charged that the troops in the Philippines were in the habit of roasting recalcitrant Filipinos alive the negro lynchers would probably find nothing in so usual and commonplace a practice to object to. At any rate they would be in no position to object to it.

The Treasury Surplus.

As the fiscal year draws toward a close it seems more and more probable that the surplus at the end will be in the neighborhood of $80,000,000 rather than the $100,000,000 about which enthusiastic forecasters were talking a month ago. The surplus for the month of April was a little over $4,400,000, which was less by $3,800,000 than that for the preceding month. Government receipts for April amounted to $45,215,390, which represented a decrease of nearly $1,900,000 as compared with those for the preceding month, and of over $2,500,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The falling off has been under the head of internal revenue, the customs receipts showing an increase. The expenditures for the month amounted to $40,799,263, which was an increase of over $2,500,000 as compared with the preceding month, but a decrease of over $1,100,000 as compared with the corresponding month of last year. For the ten months ending with April the receipts amounted to $464,218,270, which represented a decrease of over $18,800,000 as compared with the corresponding period of the preceding fiscal year. There was a heavy decrease, amounting to nearly $27,300,000, in internal revenue receipts. Evidently the repeal of the war taxes is producing some result. The expenditures for the ten months amounted to $398,624,320, which represents a decrease of over $36,100,000, as compared with the corresponding months of the preceding fiscal year. The heaviest decline shown was one of over $28,000,000 in the disbursements on account of the War department. The only item in the list showing an augmentation is the navy, whose expenditures increased by nearly $6,300,000. The excess of receipts over expenditures for the ten months amounted to $65,555,271, which was about $17,000,000 in excess of the surplus for the corresponding period of last year. The two closing months of the last fiscal year saw the surplus increased by over $27,000,000, but the recent repeal of the war taxes, which will lead manufacturers of taxable merchandise to limit production until after the close of the fiscal year.

Straight Tip to Army Officers.

Army and Navy Journal.

The art of keeping still is one of the prime essentials of a soldier's training, and if from present dissensions those concerned derive a broader understanding of the military value of silence it will be worth more than the cost. The whole lesson is summed up in the words of a philosopher who knew his business:

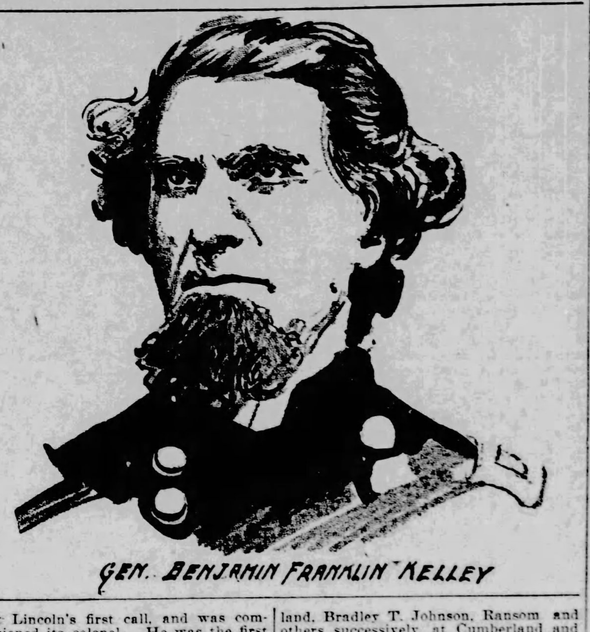
"In all your walks
And all your talks
Of these five things take care—
Of whom you speak,
To whom you speak,
And how, and when, and where."

Don't talk! Write confidentially to the editor of the Army and Navy Journal, and he will do your talk for you.

The Gen. Kelley Monument.

The veterans of the Union army from West Virginia are moving to erect a monument over the remains of General Benjamin F. Kelley, which lie in an unmarked grave in Arlington cemetery. The monument is to be erected in the name of the Society of West Virginia, and it is hoped to have it in place, to be dedicated during the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Washington, the first week of the coming October.

General Kelley raised the First Virginia volunteer regiment, under President Lincoln's first call, and was commissioned its colonel. He was the first of West Virgina's soldiers to reach the rank of brigadier-general, being nominated by Lincoln for that promotion at the same time Grant was named to the same rank, and the two nominations were confirmed by the Senate at the same time. He was the first officer of the Union army wounded in battle. He was the only brigadier-general who commanded a military department in the civil war, and his influence was great in saving West Virginia to the Union.



GEN. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN KELLEY

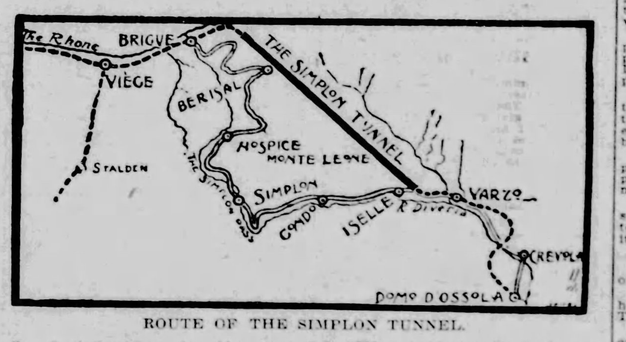
Benjamin Franklin Kelley was born in New Hampton, New Hampshire, April 10, 1807. At 19 he settled in Wheeling, W. Va., and engaged in merchandising. In 1851, he became the Philadelphia agent of the B. & O. railroad. He was a graduate of Partridge Military Institute, and for twenty years or more was identified with the Virginia militia, attaining the rank of colonel of the Fourth regiment. In 1861 he resigned his railway position, went to Wheeling, and raised the first regiment of local Virginians. This regiment was organized at Camp Carlisle, O., opposite Wheeling. It took part in the earliest military operations in what is now West Virginia, and was victorious at Philippi, June 3, 1861, the first serious battle of the war. Here Colonel Kelley received a severe wound in the right breast. For his skill and courage, as shown in the movement upon Philippi, he was made brigadier-general of volunteers.

He was placed in command of a large district in West Virginia, and later to the command of the department of Harper's Ferry and Cumberland. On October 26, 1861, he gained a victory at Romney. In July, 1863, he was assigned to the department of West Virginia. After Gettysburg, he pursued Lee after the latter crossed the Potomac. In November he attacked and destroyed General Imboden's camp near Moorefield. In August, 1864, he defeated the Confederates under Generals McCausland, Bradley T. Johnson, Ransom and others successively, at Cumberland and New Creek. For these services he was breveted major-general of volunteers, August 15, 1864. He continued in service until the close of the war.

When the civil strife was ended, he was appointed collector of internal revenue for West Virginia. In 1876 he was made superintendent of the Hot Springs reservation, and examiner of pensions in 1883. He died July 16, 1891, aged 84 years. He was the oldest major-general at the time of his death. To many of his comrades and friends it seems eminently appropriate that a respectable monument should be erected at his grave, suitably inscribed with his services in the army of West Virginia. To this end, a request is made of those who fought under him to send contributions to Captain Thomas H. McKee, secretary Kelley Monument Committee, No. 7 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

The above committee is composed of General William H. Powell, Belleville, Ill.; the two West Virginia senators, Messrs. S. B. Elkins and N. B. Scott; Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, Cumberland, Md.; Hon. B. B. Dovener, House of Representatives; General Van H. Bukey, Washington, D. C.; Major James M. Burnes, U. S. A., Morgantown, W. Va.; Colonel George W. F. Vernon, Baltimore, Md.; Major B. M. Skinner, Pomeroy, O.; and Mr. Charles J. Rawlings, Wheeling, W. Va.

THE GREAT SIMPLON TUNNEL.



ROUTE OF THE SIMPLON TUNNEL

In classical times, the Alps were deemed impassable. Their mighty mountain wall was for centuries a secure protection to the dwellers on the Italian plains, and even to imperial Rome herself. When Hannibal, with his Carthaginian army, made a successful passage of the Alps, it stood for ages in men's minds as a more daring feat of military prowess than his subsequent victories. But all this is changed. There are no less than fourteen good roads crossing these mountains at various points, as well as two railroads, each of which has a long tunnel to avoid obstruction by snow on the upper levels. These are the Mount Cenis and St. Gothard tunnels.

A third tunnel is in course of construction, through the Simplon Pass. The great carriage road over this pass was the colossal work of the first Napoleon, it being begun in 1800 and completed in 1806. It extends from Brieg, a Swiss village in the Canton Valais, to the Italian town of Domo d'Ossola, in the plain of Lombardy. This wagon road, 46½ miles in length, connects the railroad from Paris with that to Milan. Its highest point is 6,628 feet above the sea.

The primary purpose of the tunnel now being constructed is to shorten the time between Paris and Milan by making the route all rail. Work was begun on it in 1898, and the time set for its completion is in May, 1904. It is one of the most stupendous engineering feats ever undertaken by man, and one whose success was doubted by many eminent engineers because of the great depth which must be reached. The map herewith given shows the route of the tunnel, about twelve miles in length, driven in a straight line through the huge mountain mass, and the road of the Simplon Pass, winding in its course, and with vertical variations as well, which makes it over 46 miles in actual length.

Work is proceeding on the tunnel from both ends. That on the Swiss side is proceeding more rapidly than at the Italian end. Hydraulic boring machines are used, and the work goes steadily forward day and night, with different relays of men. As the boring proceeds, temperature observations are taken in both the rock and the atmosphere. The rock observations show a steady increase of temperature the further the tunnel proceeds. Thus, at 1,640 feet in the north heading the rock temperature was 54.3 degrees; at 6,560 feet, it was 63.6 degrees; at 12,920 feet, it was 76.3 degrees; at 15,000 feet it had risen to 81.3 degrees, and at 16,400 feet it was 89.1 degrees. The southern heading showed temperatures slightly higher for the same distances.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

ENDURABLE JOKES.

La Montt—I wonder what they are selling over there? I just heard them shouting, "Here's something to catch a man's eye."

La Moyne—H'm! They must be selling ladies' umbrellas.—Washington Star.

"Roast beef, corned beef——"

"Beef!" snorted the economical guest. "Beef! I can't afford luxuries. Bring me some strawberry shortcake!"—Ohio State Journal.

"Brother Highmore, are you contributing anything for the benefit of the heathen this year?"

"Yes, sir. I am having my washing done at a Chinese laundry."—Chicago Tribune.

"It must be frightfully cold this morning," said Subbubs, looking out the bedroom window.

"I guess it is pretty chilly," said his wife.

"It must be. There goes Harry Vane with his shabby fall overcoat on over his new spring suit."—Philadelphia Press.

"This is tough luck," said Ham, mournfully, as he leaned out over the side of the ark.

"What's wrong now?" queried Shem.

"Why, all this water to fish in," replied Ham, "and only two fishin' worms on board."—Ohio State Journal.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You've got some dirt on your eye, John.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Yes, dear; I just swept the horizon with it.—Yonkers Statesman.

Current Events.

Georgia anti-trust law was held unconstitutional by state supreme court.

New York fire insurance rates were advanced 25 per cent on minimum rated business. Further advance may be made later.

Railways under restraining orders for cutting rates are to fight a permanent injunction, asserting that lines not enjoined are also reducing tariffs.

Magnetic influence of Lake Superior ore beds believed to have wrecked steamer Tampa and schooner Aurora on April 2 near Duluth. Their compasses were deflected.

President Roosevelt says that if congress adjourns without adopting some measure of relief for Cuba he will order an immediate reassembling to finish the work.

Committee on foreign relations has reported favorably eight of the ten pending reciprocity treaties, those with Jamaica and Argentina being adversely reported because they compete with Americans.

Governor Cummins of Iowa, in speech at Minneapolis, says American people will eventually crush out trusts that attempt to throttle competition.

Conference of miners and coal operators adjourns in New York, referring negotiations back to Civic Federation. Conclusions are kept secret, but there are indications of peaceful settlement.

In panic of 1,000 cigar factory girls frightened without cause, eight are killed and over forty injured, three fatally, at Philadelphia.

President Havemeyer of the Sugar trust testifies before the Senate subcommittee, denying that this company holds an option on the crop now growing in Cuba.

President orders another court-martial to meet in Samar to try Major Glenn, accused of ordering water cure administered, and such other officers as may be ordered before it.

President opposes "cattle men's bill" which proposes to lease public domain for grazing purposes for 2 cents an acre.

New gold fields of amazing richness are said to have been discovered under the tundra along the Bering coast.

Surgeons in Indianapolis perform successful operation on a draymau whose neck was broken in accident.

Cardinal Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, is recalled to Rome by the pope.

Andrew Carnegie announces he will give another $1,000,000 to twenty-two towns for libraries.

Fifty-one directors of the St. Louis world's fair favor postponement of one year in opening date.

Chicago restaurant proprietors decided to raise prices 20 to 30 per cent because of advanced cost of meat and vegetables, all claim to be losing money.

High prices forced working people of Chicago to abandon meat for cereal and vegetable diet; discovery made by shop girls and clerks that it is not a necessity.

Commission men at the Chicago stock yards advise western shippers to hold their cattle and not ship at present, as market just now is slow.

J. J. Hill, the railway magnate, says the injunction to control rates will be futile, and that only roads that are best equipped and best situated will get traffic. He speaks for what he calls inactive competition, denounces pooling and declares that roads that cannot carry freight have no right to demand part of the earnings of another road.

Chicago shoe dealer says that women who live in the country wear smaller shoes than their sisters of the cities, and that he sells more of the largest size in Kansas City than anywhere else.

Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York dies at Baltimore from pneumonia following an operation.

North Carolina senators have lively debate over election affairs in their state.

Dun & Co.'s weekly trade review found labor controversies only factor in industrial situation. Railroad earnings for April exceed all record 7.2 per cent.

Feeling among senators toward Major Gardener charges, and there is talk of court-martial because of officer's failure to respond to request for specifications of charges against army in Philippines.

Presentation in the House of a bill to amend the bankruptcy law developed strong opposition, ready not only to defeat the amendments but to repeal the law.

Kellar (Mich.) citizens heard robbers blow open postoffice safe and gave chase. Thieves were located near Watervliet and fight followed with posse. One robber was shot and other surrendered.

Navy department made extensive preparations for testing oil as fuel for ships.

French Ambassador to give Rochambeau dinner on warship Galois.

President Roosevelt, in address at Annapolis Naval Academy graduation, said fate of United States in war depended on the navy, no matter what country's wealth or citizenship may be.

Four tornadoes in Iowa injured eleven persons and destroyed $50,000 worth of property; towns of Woodburn, Bayard, Lohrville, Hiteman and Adaza were in path of storms.

Arthur Donner, sugar trust treasurer, told Senate committee trust was not interested in Cuba. H. C. Mott, sugar buyer, said planters, not buyers, would get benefit of tariff cut.

Anti-conspiracy bill, passed by House, provides that acts to further labor disputes shall not be criminal if they are not criminal when done by one person.

St. Louis exposition postponement assured by request from President Francis to Secretary Hay for year's delay; exposition directors backed the demand.

FOREIGN.

Boer peace conference will be resumed on May 25 at Vereeniging.

Official announcement that Queen Wilhelmina is out of danger was made at The Hague.

Revolutionists in Hayti may succeed in overthrowing present regime.

Princess Radziwill is sentenced in Cape Town to two years in house of correction for forging Rhodes notes.

Professor Behring reports remarkable progress in the treatment of tuberculosis for man and cattle.

Boer delegates have each taken a separate district in South Africa for the purpose of conferring with burghers in the field on peace terms.

Wu Ting Fang declined to say that he will accept or decline as chief of foreign affairs bureau, for which Chinese viceroys recommended him.

Final meeting of Boer leaders to discuss peace terms will be held May 15.

Forty thousand people give President elect Estrada Palma an ovation when he come on his arrival in Santiago de Cuba.

Danish landsthing will not ratify treaty with United States on sale of West Indies until after plebiscite is taken on islands.

In the city of Dacca and adjoining towns in India 46 persons are killed by a tornado.

Serious revolts occur in two districts of central and southern Russia, in which many are slain by troops and much property is destroyed.

Members of British house of commons ask government to pledge itself to prevent transfer of ships to American combine.

King of Italy pardons officers of the United States cruiser Chicago imprisoned in Venice for resisting arrest.

Prince George of Prussia, grand uncle of the kaiser, expires in Berlin.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, noted Norwegian dramatist, is seriously ill.

Eleven members of Eighth infantry died of cholera at Manila. Arthur Howard, deserted, accused of commanding Filipinos who shot Gen. Lawton, tried by court-martial.

Russia will rebuild forts on Austrian and German frontiers at cost of $10,000,000, because Col. Grimm

Mrs. Laura S. Webb,

Vice-President of Women's Democratic Clubs of Northern Ohio.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb.

THERE ARE MANY sickly women between the ages of 45 and 55, but there are very few invalids over 55 and 60 years of age. The change of life coming to a woman near her forty-fourth year, either makes her an invalid or gives her a new lease on life. Those who meet this change in ill health seldom live ten years afterward, while a woman who lays aside the active duties of womanhood in health seldom fails to live on in happiness, years after she has passed 60. This is truly a critical time.

Mrs. Laura S. Webb, of Toledo, Ohio, recognizes the change of life as a dangerous period and she also has faith in Wine of Cardui. She writes:

"As I had always been troubled more or less at the menstrual period, I dreaded the change of life which was fast approaching. While visiting with a friend I noticed that she was taking your Wine of Cardui, and she was so enthusiastic about it that I decided to try a bottle. I experienced some relief the first month, so I kept on taking it for three months and now I menstruate with no pain and I shall take it off and on now until I have passed the climax. I do not dread it now, as I am sure that your Wine of Cardui will be of great benefit at this time."

Wine of Cardui is the remedy to re-inforce a woman against the shock that comes with the change of life. It re-establishes healthy functions after years of suffering. In doing this it has saved thousands of sufferers just in time. Do not wait until suffering is upon you. Thorough preparations should be made in advance. Begin the Wine of Cardui treatment today.

WINE of CARDUI A million suffering women have found relief in Wine of Cardui.

Publishers' Column

NASBY LETTERS.

Slightly Damaged--At Less Than Cost--Last Chance to Obtain a Copy of This Book.

We have on hand a few hundred copies of The Nasby Letters, the covers of which are slightly damaged. We offer them to our readers at the very low price of twenty cents each. As the postage is 5 cents, it really leaves us but 15 cents for the book, which is far less than the cost of making. The damage is entirely on the covers, and in most cases very slight. The reading matter is all right.

As this book will never be published again, this is the last opportunity anyone will ever have to obtain a copy of the famous Nasby Letters at any price. Order at once, if you desire a copy.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Abe Lincoln's Yarns and Stories

All the authentic yarns, stories, anecdotes, witty sayings and jokes told by Abraham Lincoln, with introduction and anecdotes by Colonel A. K. McClure, of the Philadelphia Times, the famous journalist who was the friend, associate and adviser of the Great Story-Telling President. The yarns and stories in this book are full of the homely wit and humor that appeal to everybody. Many all have a "point," or, what Lincoln used to call a "sub," and are given just as Lincoln told them. They are given new and fresh interest by hundreds of funny illustrations and reproductions of the rare and famous cartoons of Lincoln. The book also contains full-page half-tone portraits—together with the biographies of the famous men of Lincoln's times.

This volume contains 500 pages, 7½x10 inches, 250 illustrations. Bound in elegant silk cloth, embossed in gilt, with inlaid color picture.

Price, with the Weekly Blade one year, $1.00. All charges prepaid.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size, 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement.....$6.50

No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$10.75

No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$14.50

No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$18.00

No. 55—Screw watch and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement.....$12.00

No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$13.00

No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement.....$15.00

No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$14.25

No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement.....$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

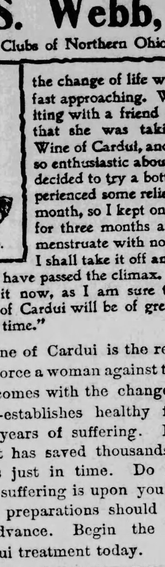
2303—Rampdon Jacket.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

The natty jacket shown herewith is specially designed for summer wear when engaged in sports or recreation of any kind, which does not require a particularly modish costume. This jacket is extremely smart in shape and finish, has shaped seams to fit it to the back, and has a finish of stitching about the cuff and a neat velvet lapel collar. It would be a suitable wrap to wear at the sea shore or the mountains over a muslin frock on cool mornings or evenings. It may be made of blue flannel, or of tan color, or green; it should be lined with bright silk or white. There is a stitched band on the left side of the front, and it may be put in both sides if desired.

2311—Carroll Coat.

Sizes, 4, 6 and 8 years. This charming garment will develop nicely in flannel, or in wash goods, preferably the latter. It is a regular little Norfolk jacket, and it is smart as possible. It will serve for a wrap in the summer time, when cool days would invite one, and, if made of heavier



material, will also serve for a school jacket in the fall. If made of wash goods, the ruffle may be of embroidery, or it may be omitted entirely. The belt, collar and cuffs are stitched.

Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

THE BLADE.

2306—Marcus Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

2127—Brownlee Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This pattern is charming when worked out in lawn or in corded pique or in canvas goods. The waist has a cluster of plaits over the bust on each side, confined at the upper part with shaped straps of embroidery. Everything about this design is attractive.

After laying the embroidery in pieces as indicated, and stitching, the cloth should be cut from back of it, thus leaving an open work that is highly decorative but not difficult to accomplish. The skirt which completes this costume is adaptable to any goods having weight and body.

DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements It will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

Henderson Renominated.

Des Moines, Iowa, May 1.—Congressman D. B. Henderson, speaker of the house of representatives, was renominated for the eleventh successive time, at the Third district convention in Waterloo to-day. The nomination was unanimous, Mr. Henderson's opponent having withdrawn.

Resolutions highly commending the speaker, Governor Cummins and President Roosevelt were adopted.

Secretary of the Navy Moody favors a rapid increase in the navy, both in number of ships and personnel. He also has pronounced ideas on the duties of officers, and many of those who are performing civilian duties at the department are likely soon to be given sea duty.

SAFES IN CHURCHES.

Uses to Which They Are Put. Steel Poor Boxes Now.

"Yes, said a safe manufacturer, "safes are used in churches, to some extent, but not to keep money in, because money isn't kept in churches. What they are used for here is to keep church records and papers in for one thing; and for another, for the preservation and safe keeping of the church plate and sacred vessels.

"A church buying a safe for the preservation of its books and records and so on would very probably buy one second-hand. It would probably be kept somewhere in the basement of the church, out of the way, and it would very probably be built into a wall. It would not be essential that it should be burglar-proof.

"On the other hand, safes for church plate and sacred vessels might in some cases contain pieces of great value, and would be made for protection against burglars as well as against fire. Such safes might be specially designed and built to hold the particular vessels kept in them.

"But while the use of regular safes in churches is confined to the purposes described, there are now used in churches of all denominations many strong boxes of wood, poor boxes and guild boxes for the reception of offerings and contributions, placed permanently in the churches, attached to the wall in vestibules or in the body of the church.

Such boxes, of course, are not intended to keep money in for any length of time, and the amounts in them at any time may not be great. But made of wood and locked with an ordinary lock, they are liable to be broken open and rifled, or the whole box to be carried off, for that matter, by thieves.

"These steel boxes are bolted to the wall, so that they can't be torn loose. While it is as easy to drop money into, this steel box is so contrived that money cannot be fished out of it, and it has a combination lock. It isn't intended to be fire and burglar-proof, but it is sneakthief-proof, and so it serves its purpose and it is moreover comparatively inexpensive."—New York Sun.

MOROS DEFEATED.

Seven Men Killed and 37 Are Wounded--President Sends a Message of Congratulation to the Troops.

Washington, May 5.—Lieut. Bovars, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, was killed in the engagement at the Moro fort captured by Col. Baldwin's forces. Captain Moore, of the same regiment, was mortally wounded; Surgeon Porter and Lieut. Henry S. Wagner, of the Fourteenth infantry, and Lieut. Jossman, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, were seriously wounded.

The President has sent the following congratulatory dispatch to Gen. Chaffee:

"Chaffee, Manila:—Accept for the army under your command and express to Gen. Davis and Col. Baldwin especially, my congratulations and thanks for the splendid courage and fidelity which have again carried our flag to victory. Your fellow countrymen at home will ever honor the memory of the fallen, and be faithful to the brave survivors who have themselves been faithful unto death for their country's sake."

The following is the full substance of Brigadier-General George W. Davis' message from Bayan, sent by General Chaffee to the war department:

"Eighty-four survivors of Bayan surrendered unconditionally this morning at 7. Sultan Bayan, Raja Muda Muda Bayan, Sultan Pandapatan and all leading Dattos dead, and many of their followers. Assault on the principal fort, which surrendered last night, one of the most gallant performances of American arms. Col. Frank D. Baldwin and his regiment deserve all praise for hand to hand struggle in four lines of ditches under walls of fort. These trenches are lined with Moro dead from rifle fire. Have never seen or heard of any performance excelling this for gallantry and grit. It is my painful duty to report that the overthrow of Moro power was not accomplished without severe loss. One officer and seventeen enlisted men killed; four officers and 37 enlisted men wounded. Will telegraph the list later. After 84 survivors marched out this morning as prisoners, and it was understood they were all, eight others, who had concealed themselves in rubbish inside the fort, made a break for liberty, tried their way out, but none succeeded. Some Moro wounded tried to stab soldiers trying to help them. It is impossible to state the number of Moros killed, many lying in tall grass. The surrender save us from siege and starving out. Impossible to have carried works without scaling ladders, which were ready. Intend to retain prisoners until two or three small adjacent forts are occupied, then with your consent to retain as hostages eight or ten of the principals and release the others. The force in line of advance consisted of four mountain guns, 470 rifles. This is fully sufficient. Could not have used more men advantageously. Had we sent a strong column it would only have swelled the casualty list. One neighboring datto has already presented himself as a friend, and I expect a general coming in shortly, when the weight of the blow is known. The dead sent to Malabang for burial. In light of present knowledge, could have besieged the principal forts and in time forced surrender, but that would probably have resulted in a sortie for freedom and escape for many. By attacking them, they have been completely crushed—the only kind of lesson these wild Moros seem to be able to profit by. Shall invite Sultan Tarlac to pay me a friendly visit; if he does not do so of his own initiative. Has fort further east in plain sight and of same strength as was Bayan, on a beautiful tableland of a thousand acres of fine upland rice, and urging people to return to its cultivation.

"The result to follow this action is very important; namely, it secures respect for United States authority in the center of Moro savagery."

LIST OF CASUALTIES.

Manila, May 6.—The one chance of saving the life of Captain Moore, of the Twenty-seventh infantry, who was wounded during the recent fighting with the Moros, in the Island of Mindanao, is by trepanning a portion of his skull resting on the brain.

Brigadier John W. Davis says Lieutenant Wagner's stomach may not be penetrated.

The body of Lieutenant Thomas A. Vicars, of the infantry, has been temporarily buried at Malagan.

Hopes are still entertained of saving the lives of the other wounded American officers.

Captain James T. Moore, who was wounded seriously in the head, was appointed to the military academy from Michigan in 1898. He was born in Connecticut.

First Lieutenant Henry S. Wagner, who received serious wounds in the leg and abdomen, is an aide on the staff of General Davis. He is a son of General Louis Wagner, a well-known citizen of Pennsylvania and an officer of the Third National bank of that city.

Major R. S. Porter, who was seriously wounded in the thigh, entered the volunteer service as first lieutenant and surgeon of the Second Illinois infantry in 1898. He afterwards was appointed first lieutenant and assistant surgeon of the Thirty-first volunteer infantry and later rose to his present rank.

A soldier has died of cholera on board the United States transport Warren, in quarantine here. Her crew and passengers have been landed by the United States steamer Merriveles. The Warren will be fumigated and undergo another five days in quarantine.

List of Casualties at Bayan.

Washington, May 6.—General Chaffee has cabled the war department the following list of casualties at the battle of Bayan, Mindanao, May 2, which was described in his dispatches:

Killed—First Lieutenant Thomas A. Vickers, 27th U. S. Infantry.

Privates—James J. McGrath, Co. F, 27th infantry; William Lorenz, Charles Reynolds and John Kingdon, Co. G, 27th infantry; Alfred J. Callahan, Frederick Cornell and Corporal Michael Golden.

Wounded—R. S. Porter, major and surgeon, wounded in thigh, serious; Captain James T. Moore, wounded in head, serious; Second Lieutenant Albert L. Jonsman, lung, severe; First Lieutenant Henry S. Wagner, leg, and wounded in abdomen, serious; Sergeant John W. Wheaton, Co. F, 27th infantry, wounded in thigh, serious; Sergeant Eugene L. McCarthy, wounded in thigh, serious; Corporal Henry G. Millington, moderately; Frank A. Perry, lung, severe; Cook John Brady, wounded in shoulder, serious; Arthur Smith, lung, severe, Walter F. Cammers, arm, severe; Everett E. Marshall, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; Charley Cobb, wounded in arm, serious; Floyd Croff, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; Robert McCormack, severely; Edward W. Blair, Co. H, 27th infantry, legs and wounded in arm, serious; John O'Donnell, shoulder and wounded in thigh, serious; Quartermaster Sergeant George J. Beckley, Co. E, 27th infantry; cheek, slight; William H. Brogen, wounded in thigh, serious; William Brown, wounded in leg above knee, serious; George A. DeCarr, Co. G, 27th infantry, wounded in leg above knee, serious; John Sullivan, shoulder, slight; William H. Winn, wounded in arm, moderate; Joseph A. Adams, face, slight; Battalion Sergeant Major Albert H. Ingold, elbow, severe; Otto P. Avick, wounded in hand, moderate; Claude Damon, wounded in leg above knee, moderate; Walter H. Eldridge, wounded in foot, slight; James H. Smith, wounded in back, slight; Fred Cross, wounded in hand, moderate; John Daley, wounded in arms, serious; Hermidas Viola, wounded in hand, serious; Peter Sullivan, Company B, 27th infantry, wounded in leg above knee, serious; Joseph Lyons, wounded in shoulder, serious; James J. Haley, mortally wounded, since died; Herbert Chatterton, wounded in leg above knee, slight, and six other enlisted men wounded; names not verified.

Courtmartial at Manila.

Manila, May 5.—At Lucena, in Tayabas province, a board of inquiry is investigating the charges made by Major Cornelius Gardener, the governor of that province. Col. Theodore J. Wint, of the Sixth cavalry, is the presiding officer of the board. Nothing has yet been proved, but there are several witnesses to be examined. The board has been ordered to give Major Gardener the fullest assistance in proving his allegations.

Major Edwin F. Glenn, of the Fifth infantry, one of the officers said to have taken part in administering the "water cure" to Filipinos, is going to Cathalogan, Samar, there to be tried by court martial.

Brigadier-General Frederick D. Grant will be president of the court.

Lieut. Cook, of the scouts, who is to be tried by court martial on charges similar to those brought against Major Waller and Lieut. Day of the Marines, will be tried by the same court before which Major Glenn appears.

In the island of Marinduque, Inspector Brown has captured six cannon in good condition and 200 iron cannon balls.

ARMY IS ENDORSED.

Manila, April 30.—The American Chamber of Commerce has passed a resolution endorsing the action of the United States army in the Philippines, in an endeavor to counteract what the members of the chamber believe to be the opinion prevailing in the United States, that officers and soldiers have acted in violation of the rules of war.

The preamble says the chamber is composed exclusively of American business men, who have been thrown into immediate contact with the prevailing conditions everywhere in the archipelago and it was resolved that without the constant watchfulness and protection of the army in the Philippines, no property or business interests would be safe and that upon its influence depends the stability of the civil government.

The resolution eulogizes Gen. Chaffee, "whose earnest effort has sustained and assisted the civil authorities in the difficult task of the establishment of civil government," and praises "his good judgment and humanity which have won him the admiration and affection of all loyal Americans in the islands."

FILIPINO SURRENDERS.

Washington, May 3.—Adjutant General Corbin to-day received the following cablegram from General Chaffee, dated Manila, to-day:

"April 16th, Rufio surrendered in Negros 43 men and 9 guns. April 22d, Marolleo Luyo surrendered in Isabella, Negros 44 men, 1 rifle, 44 bolos and 7 daggers. April 18th, Rufino Deloso, chief of force in Misamis, province of Mindanao, surrendered at Oroquieta, 14 officers, 200 men, 19 rifles, 255 bolos.

"Since the surrender of Malvar, April 16, Colonel Herandez, 39 officers 6 non-commissioned officers, 200 men, 110 guns surrendered April 21st at Santa Tomas and Batangas. Other surrenders in smaller numbers have been made at many points in Laguna and Gatangas provinces. Gueverra and one colonel, three lieutenant colonels, five majors, 14 captains, 42 lieutenants, 12 civilian officials, 241 rifles and 400 bolomen surrendered at Catbalogan, Samar, April 26 and 27, turning in 115 Krags, 79 Remingtons, 31 Mausers, 14 miscellaneous, 8,000 rounds ammunition of which 7,500 were Krags. Prisoners being sent to their homes.

"The ports of Batangas and Laguna provinces and Island of Mindoro opened for resumption of trade at noon May 1.

"The ports of Samar will be opened in a few days. I deem it best to give some days' warning because of the presence of cholera."

How to Paint a House Cheap

And Have It Guaranteed to Look Better, Wear Longer and Cost Less Than the Best White Lead Paints.

Never Fades, Cracks, Chalks, Peels or Blisters, and is Not Affected by Gases—Fifty Sample Colors Prepaid to Any Address Absolutely Free

The cost of painting the house and barn, outbuildings and fences is a heavy burden. Cheap paints soon fade, peel or scale off and white lead and oil costs so much and has to be replaced so often that it is a constant expense to keep the bright, clean appearance so desirable in the cosy cottage home or the elegant mansion. The following are a few of the large users of Carrara Paint.

The Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, one of the most magnificent hotels in the world, is painted entirely with the world-famous Carrara Paint. Pennsylvania R. R. Co.; Pullman Palace Car Co.; Chicago Telephone Co.; Central Union Telephone Co.; Field Museum, Chicago; Kenwood Club, Chicago; Cincinnati Southern; C. & E. I. R. R. Co.; Denver & Rio Grande R. R.; Wellington Hotel, Chicago.

From railroad box car to elegantly furnished general offices of the great railways; from race track fences and stables to fancy club house; from plain brick walls and stone fences to tin roofs and interior finish of stately hotels; from country barn or hay shed or cheap outbuilding to farm residence, suburban home or luxurious city residence, Carrara is used because it lasts longer, never fades, never cracks, never blisters, never peels, covers more surface than the highest priced paints and costs less than the cheap mixed paints that injure instead of protect. There is but one Carrara. It is made by the Carrara Paint Agency, 475 Carrara Works, Barberton, Ohio, and anyone having a house to paint should send for 50 sample colors free of this great paint that has stood the most rigid tests for 25 years and bear in mind that it is the only paint ever manufactured that is backed by a positive guarantee in every case. Write today and save half your paint bills in the future.

BRET HARTE

Passes Away in London From a Hemorrhage Caused by Throat Trouble--End of a Varied Career.

London, May 6.—F. Bret Harte, the American author, died here last night.

Mr. Harte died suddenly at the Red House, Camberly, near Aldershot, from hemorrhage caused by an affection of the throat.

Mr. Harte had been living quietly in England for years. Most of his time was spent in the country, and when in London he was almost equally secluded, having few visitors to his rooms at Lancaster Gate and only going to the houses of a limited number of very intimate friends.

Several months ago, when a false re-

BRET HARTE.

port of his death was circulated in America, a representative of the Associated Press called at his rooms. Mr. Harte then appeared to be perfectly well. He laughed heartily and quoted Mark Twain's old saying about the report being greatly exaggerated. "Except for a little cold," said Mr. Harte, "I have on ailments or complaints. While I am getting to be a pretty old man—poisoning to his snow-white hair—there is life in the old dog yet," and thereupon he lit a cigar so large that it would have done credit to any of his Poker Flat friends. He was hoping, he also said, to do more work, but he confessed he was growing lazy.

Mr. Harte had been suffering from swelled tonsils since December last, but he did not consider the attack to be serious. A week ago he went to visit friends at Camberly, and was present at lunch as usual yesterday. He suddenly became ill in the afternoon, went to bed and died in a few hours. His end was peaceful.

Francis Bret Harte, poet and realistic writer, was born in Albany, N. Y., August 25, 1839. He had an ordinary school education, and in 1854 went to California with his mother. There he drifted from school teaching to the printer's case, to mining and back again to the case, where he composed and himself set up his first newspaper articles. In 1857 he went to San Francisco and became a compositor in the office of the "Golden Era." It was then he began to write clever sketches of frontier life, which were published anonymously. They attracted attention and Harte left the case to devote his whole attention to writing. In 1864 he was appointed secretary at the United States branch mint and held the office for six years, writing poems meanwhile for the San Francisco papers that attracted wide attention, among them "John Burns, of Gettysburg," "The Society Upon the Stanislaw," "The Pliocene Skull," and others. He organized and began editing "The Overland Monthly" in July, 1868, and the second issue contained "The Luck of Roaring Camp," the first of his famous mining camp stories. In September of 1870 appeared his "Plain Language from Truthful James," popularly known as "The Heathen Chinee." It was in 1870 that he was appointed professor of recent literature in the University of California, which place he resigned a year later, and settled in New York. In 1878 he was appointed consul to Crefeld, Germany, and in 1880 was transferred to Glasgow, Scotland, where he continued till 1885. Since then he remained abroad, and finally made his permanent home at Lancaster Gate, London.

REEVES AGAIN.

Morristown, Tenn., April 30.—Col. T. H. Reeves, father of Dr. W. H. Reeves, who was convicted in connection with the Cuban postal frauds, and who was afterwards pardoned, gave out a statement to-day in which he said:

"Dr. Reeves is very much fatigued and intends to rest and recuperate before he prepares a statement to give to the public. It will be given out in a few days. You may state, however, that he is absolutely innocent of any criminal wrong-doing, the press representations to the contrary, notwithstanding."

Dr. Reeves arrived here yesterday.

Gatesville, Wis., April 30.—The reports announcing the death by drowning of Tom Thunder, the celebrated Winnebago Indian, are erroneous. Thunder appeared in this city to-day.

Honors for Capt. Ware.

Leavenworth, Kan., May 2.—Captain Eugene F. Ware, who will be appointed United States pension commissioner, was last night unanimously elected commander of the Kansas commandery of the military order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

PUZZLED.

Hard Work Sometimes to Raise Children.

Children's taste is oftimes more accurate in selecting the right kind of food to fit the body than that of adults. Nature works more accurately through the children.

A Brooklyn lady says: "Our little boy has long been troubled with weak digestion. We could never persuade him to take more than one taste of any kind of cereal food. He was a weak little chap and we were puzzled to know what to feed him on. One lucky day we tried Grape-Nuts. Well, you never saw a child eat with such a relish, and it did me good to see him. From that day on it seemed as though we could almost see him grow. He would eat Grape-Nuts for breakfast and supper and I think he would have liked the food for dinner.

The difference in his appearance is something wonderful.

My husband has never been known to fancy cereal foods of any kind, but he became very fond of Grape-Nuts and has been much improved in health since using it.

A friend has two children who were formerly afflicted with the rickets. I was satisfied that the disease was caused by lack of proper nourishment. They showed me how to urged her to use Grape-Nuts as an experiment and the result was almost magical. They continued the food and to-day both children are well and strong as any children in this city, and, of course, my friend is a firm believer in the right kind of food, for she has the evidence before her eyes every day.

When I have some task to perform about the house and don't feel very strong, a saucer of Grape Nuts and cream stimulate me and I am able to do the task at hand with ease.

We are now a healthy family and naturally believe in Grape-Nuts." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

A Sewing Machine FREE

An up-to-date, full size, High Grade Sewing Machine with Automatic Lift and Drop-Head, and all the latest attachments costs from $30. to 40. ***Don't throw your money away,*** but take advantage of our generous proposition which is apart from the above, if you wish to own a sewing machine that will do fine work and that is ***guaranteed*** for ***10 years*** send us your name and address at once and agree to sell only 12 boxes of our wonderful Headache Tablets at 25 cents a box. ***Don't send a cent;*** order to-day and we will send tablets by mail postpaid, when sold send us the money, $3.00, and we will promptly forward to you our new No. 10 Sewing Machine and ***guarantee safe delivery;*** no charge for boxing, packing, etc. We are giving away these sewing machines to quickly introduce our remedy and all we ask is that when you receive the sewing machine, which we give absolutely free for selling only 12 boxes that you will show it to your friends. This is a grand opportunity to get a fine sewing machine for very little work. **$1000 REWARD** will be paid to any one that can prove that we do not give the sewing machine as we say for selling only 12 boxes of tablets. Address,

FRANK J. HART, Sec'y, Dept. 719, New Haven, Conn.

HOLLAND'S QUEEN.

Her Condition Very Serious. The People Anxious.

The Hague, May 5.—A message from Castle Loo, sent at 7 o'clock this morning, said Queen Wilhelmina was still alive. None of the doctors attending her majesty left the palace last night, and neither the queen's mother nor the prince consort went to bed. The confinement of the queen was long and difficult, and artificial means were resorted to.

A bulletin issued at Castle Loo this morning, is as follows:

"As has been feared, the illness from which Queen Wilhelmina is suffering, put an end, yesterday evening, to the hopes for a happy event, the realization whereof was expected in September next. All things considered, her majesty's condition is satisfactory at the present moment."

It transpires that the first disquieting symptoms in the queen's condition manifested themselves during Saturday evening. An urgent summons was dispatched for an accoucheur, who dismained at her majesty's bedside all night long and summoned Dr. Rosenga and Prof. Konwer, the gynecologist of Utrecht University, who arrived at Castle Loo yesterday afternoon. The symptoms of complications became more and more pronounced and the condition of the queen was considered extremely grave. The queen's mother and the prince consort did not dare leave the bedside. Towards nightfall the patient became worse and suffered intense pain. The most critical time was reached between 10:30 and 11 p. m. and there was no relaxation to the extreme suspense of all present in the sick room until the doctors, at about midnight, were able to announce that the accouchment was over. This morning's statement, that in spite of great pain, her majesty's condition was relatively satisfactory, considerably lessened the anxiety of the queen's relatives and attendants. This feeling of relief was increased by the departure of Prof. Konwer from the castle and the wording of this afternoon's bulletin.

Apart from the difficulties surrounding the question of the succession to the throne of Holland, the death of Queen Wilhelmina, if this should unhappily occur, would tend to convulse the continent politically. In Germany, especially it is a matter of the deepest import. The German press claims that Prince Albrecht of Hohenzollern, the acting regent of Brunswick, is among the nearest in the Dutch succession, and in all the European capitals nervous apprehension exists that the absence of a direct heir to the Dutch throne might precipitate a struggle for the possession of Holland, which, in Berlin is regarded as Germany's natural right.

The Hague, May 6.—Queen Wilhelmina's physicians in their morning bulletin, issued at Castle Loo, says:

"After a slight rise in her temperature yesterday evening, the Queen had a quiet night and slept most of the time. Her temperature this morning is normal and her condition at the present moment is fairly satisfactory although the patient still requires great care and attention."

Those who are in attendance on the Queen are by no means fully reassured by the medical bulletins, which seem to indicate that the physicians themselves are uncertain as to the course which her illness may take. Her Majesty remains extremely weak. Two doctors were at her bedside almost all night long.

Telegrams of inquiry and sympathy continue to arrive in large numbers at Castle Loo.

A bulletin posted at Castle Loo at 2 p. m. today announced that Queen Wilhelmina's temperature had "continued normal to the present," and said that Her Majesty's "other symptoms do not call for special remark."

Extreme Regret in London.

London, May 6.—Reports announcing the critical condition of the Queen of Holland have caused the deepest sorrow here. Since the day Wilhelmina ascended the Dutch throne, the English people have watched her career with the utmost interest and the hope is universal that the care with which she is surrounded may still preserve her life.

MORE CARNEGIE LIBRARIES.

Pittsburg, Pa., May 2.—Just before Andrew Carnegie left this city for New York he told W. N. Frew that he had decided to give another $1,000,000 to 22 additional towns for libraries. He said they were places that needed them and would be given out in amounts ranging from $20,000 to $75,000. He did not tell Mr. Frew the names of the towns and nothing can be learned of them here. Mr. Carnegie has applications from hundreds of towns in the United States, and he may not announce the lucky ones until he arrives in Scotland.

FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., May 2.—The Tower Hill house on the top of Tower Hill, South Kingstown, has been donated by Gordon McKay, of Newport, for a manual training school for colored children. Included in the gift of the hotel property are ten acres of land and four cottages. The principal of the school will be the Rev. Mr. Holy, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Buchanan, of New York, and Booker T. Washington will be named as trustees.

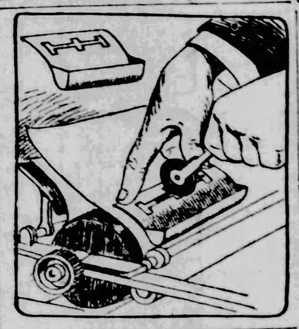
Mr. Holy will open the school in September with many pupils from the South.

Accident to a Steamer.

Plumouth, Eng., May 3.—The Hamburg-American line steamer Pennsylvania, Captain Spliedt, from New York, April 22, for Hamburg, via Plymouth and Cherbourg, arrived here this morning, and reported having had a stormy passage. She encountered a hurricane April 27 and 28, and a huge wave swept her deck, carrying off her motor launch and 30 feet of her rail. Several of the cabins were flooded.

KEEPS DIRT OUT OF THE MACHINE

If you will take a glance at almost any typewriter you will be sure to find down in the bed, and coating most of the working parts of the machine, an accumulation of dirt, which has come from nothing else but the erasings which are blown or brushed from the paper after removing a letter or word in correcting an error. In spite of the utmost care a



portion of the dirt from each erasure falls into the machine, not only causing it to have an untidy appearance, but, worse still, tending to greatly increase the natural wear of the mechanism. This wear can be better realized when it is understood that clay enters largely into the manufacture of many grades of paper at present and the erasers have a gritty substance in their composition, and the clay and grit produced by the friction of the rubber on the paper are a positive detriment to the fine mechanism of a typewriter. To get rid of this dirt it is customary to have the machine cleaned at intervals, at considerable expense, and it is a question then if the machine is in proper shape, as it would have to be taken almost entirely to pieces to get out all the fine particles. There is doubt the better plan would be to utilize the neat little device shown in our illustration, consisting of a pocket formed at the lower edge of a slotted metal plate to catch the erasings as they are brushed from the paper. The upper portion of the plate is curved to fit against the roller, and the slot is so shaped that the eraser can be moved vertically or horizontally. The use of this device makes it unnecessary to touch the paper with the hand, which often soils the clean sheet if the fingers are moist from perspiration or have come in contact with any dust or other dirt. The slotted plate pressed against the paper holds it perfectly rigid under the friction of the roller, and, as the plate is of thin sheet metal, it is an easy task to brush the dirt into the pocket. The device will fit any machine, and is easily adjusted against the platten over the error. This is the invention of J. C. Smith, 413 Rothschild Building, Philadelphia, Pa.

SQUIERS AND BRAGG TO CUBA

Minister and Consul-General Selected by President.

Washington, May 6.—H. G. Squiers, secretary of the legation at Pekin, has been selected by the President to be minister to Cuba, and Gen. E. S. Bragg, of Wisconsin, has been selected as consul-general at Havana.

Mr. Squiers' selection fulfills the very first requirement laid down by the President, namely, that the minister to Havana should be a man of diplomatic experience. He is a native of Canada, but was appointed from New York. In 1894 he was appointed second secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin, retiring in 1897. In January, 1898, he

was appointed secretary of the United States legation at Pekin, remaining there constantly until a few months ago, when he returned to the United States on leave. His connection with the defense of the legation during the Boxer uprising is highly creditable. He has had military experience, and by virtue of that fact was practically in charge of legation defenses.

General Bragg, the new consul-general at Havana, was born in Unadilla, N. Y., in 1827. He entered the Union army as a captain in 1861 and reached the grade of brigadier general in the regular establishment. He served for some years in Congress and afterward was appointed United States minister to Mexico. His present home is at Fond du Lac, Wis. The salary of the consul-general at Havana is $5,000.

Real Estate Wanted

and for sale. If you want to sell or buy (no matter where located) send description and cash price and get (FREE) my successful plan. W. M. OSTRANDER, North American Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

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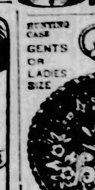

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RUNNING GENTS OR LADIES SIZE. ELEGANT WATCH AND CHAIN C. O. D. $3.75 $3.75 $3.75

The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Too much haste mars the life. As we anticipate the future too much so do we attempt to crowd into the present things that belong to future attainment.

Thursday.

With doubts and fears we dissipate our energies and clip the wings of Spirit.

Friday.

We are too easily cowed by suffering, and quick to whine at all discomforts. But the measure of our difficulties is the gauge of our necessities, and we should never turn away from discipline with rueful faces.

Saturday.

Life will not set us any task beyond our strength, nor will it ever demand of us bricks without straw.

Sunday.

Absolute confidence in the eternal wisdom, love, and power of life is necessary to clear and right doing.

Monday.

We must learn to let go of the good things in order to arrive at better things, as the tree lets go its buds that they may ripen into blossoms, and lets go the blossoms that the fruit may come.

Tuesday.

Self-control is our first lesson, and in learning this we acquire the power to put all things under our feet.

The Soldier and The Shadow

A Sketch.

By EMILY S. BOUTON.

"Oh, shadow of the sweet and true,
How beautiful art thou!
We watch for thee, and watch anew,
And from thy shade know how
Resplendent must the sunlight be
That gives such shadow unto thee."

A true story came to me. It does not matter where or when occurred the incident related. Nor is it anything strange or wonderful in itself, or important, only for what it symbolizes.

A youthful soldier lay upon a bed of pain in one of the wards of an army hospital. He suffered terribly, and at times was half delirious. When he was himself no word of complaint escaped his boyish lips.

One day a man stood at his bedside, hoping to speak to him some words of comfort. The soldier seemed to pay small heed to what he said, but tossed restlessly to and fro with his eyes fixed in the direction of the entrance at the end of the room.

"Are you looking for some one, my friend?" at last asked his visitor when he found it impossible to hold the sufferer's attention.

"I'm watching for the shadow," was whispered in reply. "It comes every day about this time, and She always follows it. Then my head gets clearer and the pain isn't so bad. It grows less and less as the shadow moves this way, and when She stands as you do, and talks to me, I know what every word means. There it is now!" he exclaimed, his whole face alight with pleasure.

The man turned and looked. He, too, saw the shadow of a woman upon the opposite sunlit space of the wall, which moved slowly along, approaching nearer and nearer. Sometimes it paused; again seemed to stoop, then begin to move again. The soldier watched as if fascinated. He lay quiet, his restlessness gone, and the look of content deepening in his eyes as the shadow approached slowly.

"When it gets up there," he whispered, "She will come around that corner. She always does. They say She's just one of the nurses, but I know better. You see, if it was, I wouldn't begin to get easy the minute her blessed shadow comes on that wall yonder."

The man listened to the poor fellow's whisperings, and waited, when they ceased, in silence, stepping a few paces away. Presently into sight tripped a sweet-faced woman garbed as a nurse, who came directly to the bedside.

"Is it well with you to-day, my brother?" she asked, in a low, musical voice, laying her hand gently upon the boy-soldier's forehead

"I am always better when you are there," he replied, looking up into her face with shining eyes. "Did my mother or God send you?"

"I think God must have sent me to take your mother's place, because she couldn't come," was the quiet reply.

"That's it," he said, quickly. "That's why the shadow makes me so comfortable and happy. Now tell me, as you did the other day, how it looks where you came from."

Standing there, she drew a beautiful word-picture of a country home, with singing birds in the branches of the great trees that bent over the house; with a nearby garden in which gay flowers nodded in the breeze, and with the deep blue sky above it all, holding in its depths the golden sun by day, and at night the shining stars. She told of children playing upon the green turf, of the mother standing in the doorway awaiting the home-coming of the father from the fields, of the family gathering around the table with a mingling of happy voices and merry laughter.

"It's as like as can be," the poor fellow said in a broken whisper, when she ceased. "I dreamed about it after you told me yesterday, and I thought it was heaven. Now I'm going to sleep, but I shall watch for the shadow to-morrow," he added with a momentary light in his eye.

"It will be sure to come," she said brightly, again laying her hand upon his forehead as he sank away into slumber. The man who had withdrawn a little, yet not out of sight and hearing of this little scene, watched her as she moved away to other poor fellows needing her ministrations, and wondered if she knew what even her shadow upon the wall stood for in the thought of this young soldier, and what the power over his racked nerves and tortured body with which it was clothed in his imagination. The power was real and unquestionable, for the effect was repeated day after day.

This is only a little story of a wounded soldier's fancies, touched with pathos, the deeper because of what is left untold. I have repeated it here, partly because it brought so vividly to my mind the splendid story of devotion and self-sacrifice which makes the name of Florence Nightingale one to conjure with. It was told of her that when, in the Crimean war, she went upon her errands of mercy over the battlefields, unheeding danger, the wounded soldiers would kiss her shadow as she passed by. If this were true, it was only an expression of their reverence for the divinely spiritual side of her character which prompted such self-abnegation for the good of others. The shadow told of the woman whose heart was full of love and mercy.

Another thought comes to me in this connection. Are not all shadows symbols of the light that is surely shining for those who look beyond? Does not their depth speak with certainty of the "resplendent sun" that will sometime drive them all away? Then, if this be true, is it not wise to strive always to see in the darkness, only the way which Divine Love takes to bring to the soul a realization of the glory which is its heritage when the life well lived is over?

The Cozy Corner.

From a Flower Lover.

"Katherine," of Pennsylvania, sends a very welcome contribution to our flower garden series, for which we are greatly obliged to her. Is there not some other flower lover who reads the Cozy Corner who will favor us in a similar manner? We should be glad to hear from any one who is interested in this subject, either in giving, or asking, for information.

Dear friends of the Cozy Corner, I have enjoyed my cinerraras so much this winter that I wish to tell you how easy they are to raise, so you may also have the pleasure I have had.

In May, or June, prepare the earth for the plants by mixing equal parts of wood earth, sand and common garden soil. I place this in old basins—we all have them at times—first punching the bottom full of small holes. In the soil plant the tiny seeds, or rather sow them, sprinkling a very little of the earth over them; set the basin in a pan of warm water and, when the top of the soil is wet, remove from the water and keep in a warm place. I place a brick on the reservoir of my cook stove and set the basin on it till the plants appear. Then set it in the hot sun, but never let the soil get dry after the seed is sown, and always wet from the bottom.

To keep off the green aphis, and worms, sprinkle fine tobacco over the top of the ground when the seed is sown, and repeat every two or three weeks during the summer; a 5-cent package of tobacco will be sufficient.

When the young plants have three or four leaves transplant into small dishes or a larger pan. In September, I transplant mine into pots, or tomato cans, enriching the earth with one-fourth well rotted manure. Keep them on the north or east side of the house through the summer, as they do not like much heat. If they grow well they will commence blooming in December, and from that time until May you will have a constant and full supply of the flowers with their delicate perfume and lovely shadings of red, blue, white and purple.

For starting annuals, I put about an inch of dirt in an old milk pan and set in this, egg shells filled with earth; in these I plant my seeds and when they are large enough to transplant to the garden I break away the shells and so the roots are not disturbed by the change.

She "Seconds the Motion."

Editor of the Household:—I second the motion made by "Jeffry," for a reunion of the older subscribers and readers of the Household page of our paper. My acquaintance with The Blade dates from before the Civil War, though I cannot remember the exact year when I first subscribed for it.

My father was personally acquainted with Mr. D. R. Locke in the earliest days of his editorial career. We have "The Nasby Letters" and "Nasby in Exile." My husband was a subscriber before we were married, about thirty years ago, and with the exception of a couple of years, it has been a weekly visitor in our house, our subscription having never been allowed to expire for over twenty-one successive years. I have "Life's Gateways," doubly valued by us because it contains a picture of Miss Bouton. Our children are all Merry-Go-Round girls and are very proud of their M. G. R. badges. Now, tell me, is there any family more of a "Blade" family than ours?

I cannot begin to tell of all the helpful things I have learned from the Cozy Corner letters, to say nothing of the editor's special articles, and have often wished I might make some return for the benefit I have received. I do not know that I shall ever be able to do so, but surely a life spent in a constant effort to help others will not be considered wasted, even if I can see no results now.

I have often been on the point of sending my thoughts on some special subject offered for discussion in the Household, when, just then, some one else sent the same ideas in substance, and put in better shape than I could have done; which proves that different minds often run in the same channels at the same time.

I have thought much of our editor's request that we suggest some way in which this page could be improved. I do not see how it could be made more useful or entertaining since she gives its contributors such liberty in expressing their ideas, and allows us each to indulge in our own taste in matters of interest to all.

What a delightful beginning for a page is the "Key Notes of Harmony." Often those few words, fitly spoken, are just what we need to help us keep our minds unruffled in the midst of annoyances.

I wish, at some not far distant time, we might hear some more of that summer trip of which Miss Bouton gave us a few glimpses. And, by the way, would it not be entertaining and instructive to us all if those of our number who are able to take vacation trips, would tell us, who are less fortunate, of the places they see and people they meet while away from their homes?

Oh, dear! how soon a letter will grow to be too long when we allow our thoughts to flow from the point of a pen. But as the waste basket is convenient, and the editor's shears sharp, I think there has been no harm done even if this is long.

MRS. LAURA O. CHUPP.

A Sure Safeguard for Our Girls.

I find many good and noble sentiments in the letters to the Cozy Corner, and am sure to read and profit by them all, but there was one sentiment given in a recent letter with which I cannot agree. The writer says:

I believe the world is growing worse instead of better, and the only way to protect our daughters from the enemy of all good, who is constantly seeking for his prey among the young and innocent, is to keep them at home with us until we give them into the care of their husbands, and to be constantly on our guard to hold them safe from temptation.

How can we be on our guard all of the time? Why not teach our daughters what they ought to know of the temptations and snares of the world; teach them to remember that God sees them, and all they do and that He will help them to resist temptation if they ask Him?

Do not teach a girl to think of marriage as the only end and aim of her life, or as the only way in which she can hope for liberty from the restraints of what must be a little child's life for her, if she is kept under the constant surveillance of her mother. Teach her rather to love good for its own sake, and to avoid the small beginnings of vice; then she will act from an innate sense of purity, and so escape the snares of the tempter.

I am the mother of six grown up daughters who are fighting the battles of life honorably and successfully, so I may speak confidently of what I think are the best methods.

And this is one thing to be always remembered by parents: One of the most successful clergymen in Toledo once said in his sermon, "the prayers of faithful parents are a wall of fire around about their children."

As this is my first letter, I will close it now lest I might be refused admission again. AUNT MARY.

Some Other Things.

"M. W." of Lansing, Mich., and Helen A. Gotz, of Blissfield, the same state, have sent the recipe for "Snickerdoodles" requested by "Mrs. A. J. C." The recipe will be found in the Cook's department, and the friends will please accept the thanks of the editor for their courtesy.

"Martha," a new correspondent from New York State, says that "finely sifted coal ashes is one of the best things she ever used to remove tarnish from, and for polishing brass, steel, tin or nickle. Sift and rub on the article with a damp cloth. It will brighten the faucets in the sink, the old tin pans, steel knives and forks, brass drawer-pulls and nickle trimmings to the stove.

In the Woman's Home Companion, one who does her own work, says that two tablespoonfuls of furniture polish added to a pail of water and applied to a hard wood floor with a mop, will give the effect of a newly oiled floor with little labor. No soap is used, and the water is just warm.

Wm. Ferrell asks for a recipe for canning corn, beans and peas. Directions for this have been given several times in The Blade, but if any one has a recipe that is certain every time, will they please send it?

The Kitchen Garden.

We often hear city people express a wish that they might, like their suburban neighbors, raise their own vegetables, fully appreciating the superiority of the home-grown, freshly gathered article over that delivered by the grocer after it has been "on the market" for several hours. "But," they say, "it is quite impossible with the little bit of ground we have."

Not at all impossible my friend. Even a city lot has wonderful possibilities if one will but make the most of them. Suppose you have a "back-yard" ten by fifteen feet large—and very many houses have this much of a place in which they deposit ashes, tin cans and other such truck.

Clear this space of every foreign substance, and dig it up, adding a wheelbarrow load of good earth, and make a row of small beds on two sides of it. To do this you must rise early, and that, of itself, will give you a better appetite for your breakfast and send you to your office with a clearer head for business than late rising ever can.

At first it will be hard work for you, maybe, but the fascination of seeing the earth shaped into regular, even beds will soon overcome your reluctance to the work, and after the seed is sown your interest in watching it grow will increase daily.

For the greatest satisfaction combined with the least required labor, you should plant a row of currant bushes next to the fence. You can obtain these for carrying them away from any farmer when he trims his bushes, and from the shoots you can gather fruit the second year. Possibly you can get some full grown roots which will yield a return the first year after being transplanted.

One or two sprinklings with Paris green, either dry or in a solution, when the young leaves first come, will so discourage the currant worms that they will curl up and die, leaving your bushes free to give you an abundant supply of the most refreshing and appetizing fruit for the hot mornings in July when you would turn in disgust from almost everything eatable.

For jelly, there is nothing equal to currants, and for this purpose they must be picked as soon as they turn red, for the juice becomes thicker and will not "jell" so easily later in the season.

A row of raspberry or blackberry bushes will not take up much room in your garden, and even a few bushes will give you many a saucerful of fruit during the season.

In front of these bushes can be planted in the beds you have made onions, lettuce, radishes, cucumbers and peas, which will not only supply your own table through the summer with fresh, crisp vegetables, but will enable you to send an occasional treat to some of your less fortunate neighbors.

If you wish to plant two or three hills of sweet corn and a row of lima beans, they will reduce your market bill wonderfully. For an ordinary small garden, it is not advisable to attempt raising any of the coarser vegetables, unless you especially care for them. Beets can be grown, and if not all used while young will keep in a cellar for months.

This is no fancy sketch, nor merely a newspaper-garden-possibility. It has all been accomplished in the space mentioned, and a grass-plot also allowed for, where the clothes-line could be stretched. The only thing to remember is that you need to plant but few seeds, or roots, of a kind in order to raise a sufficient supply for any ordinary family's use.

If one does not care for vegetable garden, much pleasure and profit can be had from a bed of old-fashioned garden-herbs. Sage, which is unsurpassed for colds, or for seasoning, will give at least two crops of its leaves during a season; summer savory, sweet basil, boneset, wormwood, southernwood, or, as it is sometimes called—old man—caraway, so dear to our hearts when associated with grandmother's cookies, lavendar with its sweet flowers, and lobelia, whose delicate blue flowers make such a beauty spot in any garden, and of whose medicinal powers most children have had experience—these can all be grown with scarcely any trouble after the planting, and will add beauty and fragrance to a small bit of ground.

Mint, both spear and pepper, will grow and thrive almost anywhere, but especially in wet, shady corner of the garden, and for a neighbor in such a locality plant the calamus, or sweet flag, whose root is used in many useful ways.

Among the many curious and wonderful plants sent from Japan there are none more beautiful than the climbing tomato. This is trained on a trellis, keeping the fruit free from dirt and from the ravages of chickens, making a really beautiful addition to the vegetable garden. The fruit is large, perfect, very solid and of a brilliant red color and the flavor is unsurpassed.

The Unsealed Bible. A Great Work

The first volume of a work which is to extend through thirty, each containing nearly four hundred pages, has just been issued in handsome form by the publisher. It is a work of unusual importance, having to do with new principles and methods employed in the interpretation of what is termed, in the Christian world, the Book of Books, wherein is laid down the truths regarding life.

The author, Rev. George Chainey, sums up the principles upon which he has built his work as follows:

"The great purpose of the Unsealed Bible is to help others to understand the one language by which God speaks to man. This is Revelation both past and present. Heaven and Revelation are the same. Heaven, or Revelation, is God's throne, while earth, or man's intelligence and consciousness, is God's footstool—the resting place of divine understanding. The first Heaven was Revelation in a state of mystery. The new Heaven will be Revelation, cleansed of mystery by man's understanding. The two modes of knowing God are by the operation of intelligence in con-

REV. GEORGE CHAINEY.

sciousness and of consciousness in intelligence. The first is to dream and be intelligently conscious that you are dreaming, and in that interior state of illumination being taught of God. The second is to wake and see the living visions of the spiritual world created of the Divine Substance, without loss of self-consciousness and ability to act in the objective world. The one is the earth in the heavens, and the other is the heavens in the earth. These two states are to become permanent and natural to all. By and through these man will ultimately become immortal on earth and be in spirit and body, soul and mind the perfect manifestation of God. To bring man to this perfection was God's purpose from the beginning, when He said: Let us make man in our image, after our likeness."

Mr. Chainey first utters a most eloquent Foreward in which he declares that the barriers between the seen and unseen, between the mind and the soul are fast melting away, that "the mortal is touching the hem of the immortal, and the immortal is pressing hard upon the one vulnerable spot in the body of death." There is, therefore, but one interpretation of the riddle of the sphinx and it lies within the nature of man.

The author devotes this first volume to Genesis, which he calls the Book of Beginnings. The fifty chapters are divided into portions, each containing some special thought or symbol, and to each portion he gives an interpretation according to his idea of the truth revealed.

The work is intensely interesting, especially to those who have discarded the purely orthodox or literal version of the Bible meaning. Whether this view is accepted as a whole or not, there is much that appeals to the inner thought as true, and in the highest degree helpful, much seeming to indicate that the writer has received a degree of illumination beyond what the ordinary thinker receives. The style is strong and fervid; the language chaste and beautiful.

In speaking of the meaning of the seventh day of rest, he says: "The formal Sabbath is the forerunner of the true. A day will come when, in the perfect balance of the spiritual and natural powers, the line of separation between the sacred and the secular will wholly disappear. Then the curse of fatigue and the painful effort will cease from labor. * * * In this state of rest the things of heaven and earth will know no separateness."

Mr. Chainey says that he does not send this work forth as a revelation, but as "a combination between revelation and many years of searching and living for the one purpose of embodying and interpreting the meaning of revelation." He has produced in this way a work great in its compass, and full of a broad, free, liberal thought which cannot fail to attract and enlighten.

A word or two in regard to the author will be of interest. He was born in England and came to this country at the age of eighteen. First a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church, then a Unitarian, and finally a speaker for the Liberal and Ethical Society of Boston, he was thus prepared for a still greater field. Withdrawing from all public work, he spent twelve years in retirement and in travel in the Holy Land. The first fruit is the volume just published and herein noticed.

The School of Interpretation, 928 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

The Blade Cook

Snickerdoodles.

Requested by Mrs. A. J. C.

Cream together one cupful of sugar and one half cupful of butter; add two well beaten eggs, one cupful sour milk, one teaspoonful soda and two and a half cupfuls of flour, with a little salt. Mix thoroughly, pour into shallow tins and bake. Before putting into the oven, sprinkle the top with sugar and cinnamon. When cool cut in squares. Sweet milk and baking powder can be used if preferred. This quantity of batter will make two tinsful, which can be cut into twenty-four pieces. These snickerdoodles are a quickly made substitute for cake or cookies, and eaten warm, are, as Mrs. A. J. C. says, "delicious."

A most tempting salad is—

Turnip and Asparagus Tips.

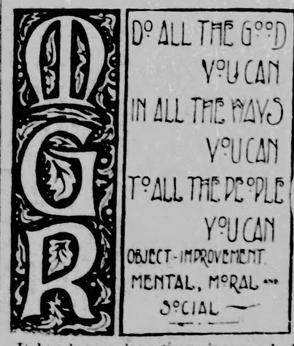
Cook new turnips in boiling salted water until tender; drain and scoop out the centers to form cups. When cold, sprinkle these cups with oil and lemon juice and let them stand for an hour or two. When ready to serve, place each cup in an individual dish on a lettuce leaf and fill with asparagus tips. Garnish with radishes cut to resemble flowers and just before serving add a spoonful of mayonnaise.

New beets may be used in place of the turnips; these should be set aside to cool covered with vinegar after the cups are made and drained before the tips are placed in them. Either vegetable makes a beautiful appearing dish.

In response to an inquiry for something suitable for a child's party, we give this recipe for fancy cakes, taken from Henrietta Davidis' Cook Book. It is a German recipe and the cakes are made at Christmas time especially, but are prime favorites with the little folks at any season.

Springerlen.

Beat the whites and yolks of four eggs, separately, until very light, then beat together; add one pound of powdered sugar, a tablespoonful at a time, beating constantly; then one pound of flour sifted with two tablespoonfuls of baking powder. Knead this thoroughly and set away for some hours in a cool place. Roll an eighth of an inch thick, dust with flour and cut with the fancy molds (to be found at any large department store), pressing the mold down into the dough so the imprint of the animal or other figure will be plainly seen. These molds will usually stamp the figures on from four to six cakes at one time. When all are cut, set them in a cold place for twenty-four hours, then bake on a buttered tin until a light brown color. If liked, anise seed can be sprinkled over the top of the cakes just before baking.



It has been a long time since we had the pleasure of welcoming "Leal," Kansas, who brings to us this morning a suggestion which is capable of giving much happiness to any who are deprived of frequent opportunities for a certain pleasure.

Dear M. G. R.'s—While reading The Blade, this morning, and thinking of our motto, I thought of one way in which some of us might do a little good. It is one of the ways open to me, for I have the good fortune to possess a tolerably good horse and carriage. In every town of any size, there are people who seldom, if ever, have a chance for a ride, except it may be on a street car. I hope to put in a good many summer evenings in taking such people out.

I mean especially to look after the elderly people and individuals to whom a ride in the summer twilight would be almost a new start in life. This is one of the many little ways by which we can make it pleasant for such as have not so easy a life as we enjoy.

There are also many who, while they may not be really needy for many things, may crave some pleasure that we can give them, but which they are unable to obtain without our assistance and many times we should be glad to do these things if we only thought of them.

If I were "Oregon Bach," and wished to remain single, I would not tell so much of my housekeeping ability. The first thing he knows some "horrid woman" will go right out there and, before he knows it, he will be enjoying single blessedness no more. I really think he needs a tonic of some sort to build him up.

To "Faithful Annie" and "Broncho Bill," let me say that if we are the right kind of people, sorrows of any kind will serve to broaden our lives and make us richer in sympathy and kindness for others. When we know from experience what it means to 'be acquainted with grief," we will not let our sorrows embitter our lives, but will be more ready to help others who may suffer, with our sympathy and love.

None will be able to plead "an earlier invitation," as an excuse for not accepting this, from "Lena Rivers," and very few of the M. G. R.'s would care to be excused. Miss Prudence returns thanks for the implied compliments and is very glad to hear again from her girl.

Dear M. G. R.'s—Here's a special invitation to all to eat watermelon with me this summer. I'll admit it is rather early, and quite cool, to think of such a thing now, but—it will not always be winter. I had to wear gloves and a heavy wrap while I was planting the seeds, but I have christened the patch "Miss Prudence," so it will be sure to be a success.

The earliest recollection I have of my childhood days is of one bright morning after a heavy rain. I went out, with an older sister for a pail of water. Sitting on the pump was a large, green frog. Sister's curiosity got the better of her timidity and she touched his back with a stick to "see how far he would leap." Well, she "saw"—and I "felt," for he landed on the back of my neck. I screamed—who wouldn't? and from that time I have been confirmed in my belief that "you can't tell by the looks of a frog how far he can jump."

My latest experience in endeavoring to practice our dear M. G. R. motto is this: I read a most pathetic appeal for aid from a little boy in southern Missouri and concluded to send him a small contribution. My sister, "Unicette," agreed to make a sacrifice by doing without a pink silk waist on which her heart was set, and give a part of its cost to that "poor little boy."

We sent our donations with a little note and received the registry cards properly signed, but no answer to the letter. It finally dawned upon my dull brain that perhaps the "boy" was a fraud and that we had been fooled. I wrote to the postmaster at that town for information and received reply that the "poor little boy" did not exist—never had existed—and that the recipients of our well meant charity were unworthy frauds.

"Unicette" wishes she had bought that pink waist; I wish—well, I will allow each M. G. R. one guess as to what I wish, and I offer a premium to the one who guesses correctly.

"New England Girl's" story was good of course—and "Bro. Jonathan" deserves credit for his suggestion. "Violet Grey" and all other backsliders, follow my example and return to the M. G. R. fold. I have been absent a long time, but have never failed to enjoy the letters.

That her letter was welcome to one member of the M. G. R., "Lena" will see by this, from "Lancelot":

I thought I would step in for a little chat this morning. Some one wanted an opinion as to the greatest need of the world at the present time. I think a personal application of the M. G. R. motto is one of the greatest.

"Lena Rivers," we are anxiously awaiting your promised letter.

"Boadicea" your paper on education was splendid. Please tell us something of Oklahoma life.

I think "Kaela" and "Rattle Trap" are very inconsiderate of our pleasure in absenting themselves from so many meetings.

"Cricket," please tell us some more European stories—or facts—those you gave us were very interesting.

"Peter's Housekeeper," have you, too, committed matrimony as did "Bonnie Burnie," and forsaken your M. G. R. friends for another man? Your protracted absence would indicate some such dreadful fate. "Unicetti," come and bring your friend "Eola R." with you.

"New England Girl," your story was, of course, good, but did you ever think that "thunder" might have been caused by that Massachusetts-California handshake?

"Walter Douglass" indulges in romance.

"Oregon Bach," I want to talk to you seriously. You say you have not swept your room for a month, or washed your dishes for a week, etc. Now suppose some of the girls should call while your cabin was in such a condition. What do you supopse they would think of bachelor housekeeping? They would say at once that such a fellow was too bad for them to take up with. No, my friend, if you ever hope to be married, you must brace up and sing a different tune from that you sung in your last letter.

Did "New England Girl" tell a calf story? Well, let me tell a tale of a tail: Once upon a time, in old Vermont, when the mercury was way down and still going down, my aunt with her son, a boy nine years old, went out to milk the cows. One little calf, while engaged in the business of milk-storage, concluded to organize a "trust" and absorb the entire milk supply. As the boy could not persuade this calf to leave his mother, aunt went to his help. She took a "tail hold" and pulled. Snap went the tail, which had been frozen, and aunt staggered back holding the piece in her hands, much as a boy would hold a ball bat. But the calf kept on as if nothing had happened. That's all.

As "Estella" was passing into the room this morning, she whispered to Miss Prudence that she had been married since her last visit to us and that was why she had not been as faithful to the M. G. R. as formerly. Well, well, Ethella, I suppose we must forgive you this time, but see that you do not repeat the excuse too often.

Dear M. G. R.'s, it is now about two years since I last attended a meeting, but when she has heard my reason I hope Miss Prudence will allow me to take my old seat again.

Where is "Topsy" from Kansas? I would like to hear from her once more.

I have been much away from home during these last two years, but as the Weekly Blade has been sent to me quite often I have kept track of most of you and am glad to see so many of the older members returning.

I have worn my badge everywhere I have been and have yet to see the first one like it on anyone's dress or coat.

When I commenced to write, I thought I had a great deal to say, but my thoughts have fled so I will say good-bye and depart.

North Dakota Boy:—I have been reading and enjoying your letters for a long time and now ask to be admitted to membership, promising to do all I can to be a worthy member. While digging a well this winter, we found at a depth of sixty feet a strata of black soil filled with small shells of all shapes. Was it not a curious find?

Banner Puzzler

For March.

Solutions—10th Note. New Work—A Tie.

1—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated American statesman and historian, born 1800, died 1891. His most important work was a history of the United States. The U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis was founded by him while he was Secretary of State. After graduating from Harvard he spent five years as a student in Germany. He served in several important capacities, including minister of England.

2—WORD SQUARE.

X X X X X
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1—A popular newspaper.
2—Name of defeated candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.
3—One who does business in another's name.
4—A social pastime.
5—To penetrate.

3—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A and B hire to dig a ditch 100 rds. in length. Each is to receive $50.00 for his services which is equal to $1.00 per rod; but finding that one end of the ditch is harder to dig than the other they agree that A shall dig at the hard end at $1.25 per rd., and B at the other end at 75 cents per rd. How many rds. must each dig, in order to earn his $50.00?

4—PRINTER'S PI.

"Mmbreer eht enima."

5—QUERY.

What American general was designated the "Swamp Fox"?

6—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"If, what shone afar so grand,
Turn to nothing in thy hand,
On again, the virtue lies
In the struggle, not the prize."

Set of puzzles furnished by George E. Sprinkle.

Answers to Puzzles of April 24.

1.—Aeschylus.
2.—Philip-pin-pine, Phillipines.
3.—A travels 86,496 miles more than B. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming double acrostic Meta, Aesop, razor, Chill, hovel, Primal, March, Goals, Ajax.
5.—"Webster's reply to Hayne" refers to the famous debate between these two statesmen which occurred in the Senate when Webster advocated Constitutional supremacy.
6.—Benjamin D'Israeli wrote: "Assassination has never changed the history of the world."

Chat.

Mr. Faul's solution to the problem answered this week is this:

Since the diameter of the earth is 7,916 miles, a degree on the circumference of a great circle of the earth is 69.81 miles, and a degree of longitude on the smaller circle passing through Toledo is 59.38 miles. A goes South 40 and 2-3x60 is 2580.75; and East 32x59.8 equals 1913.6. A is an entire distance of 5147.67 miles. B goes East 32x52.1522 equals 1668.8704, and 40 and 2-3x60.81 equals 2708.75 or an entire distance of 4377.6204 miles. Now 5147.67 minus 4377.6204 equals 769.0496 miles, the difference or number of miles A travels more than B.

PUDDLEDY-POO.

When Puddledy-Poo first heard his name
He hung his head and his tail for shame.
He was a poodle, as white as snow,
And his mistress wanted to keep him so.

But Puddledy-Poo quite hated curls,
And thought they only for dolls and girls;

He barked whenever his hair was brushed,
Till it made a puddle just one foot square.

Ashamed and sorry he trotted home,
To beg for a bath, a brush and comb;
He rubbed his nose with his muddy paw
And longed for a knuckle-bone to gnaw.

At last he ventured to go indoors
And paddled over the polished floors.

"And when it was finished away he rushed."

And when it was finished away he rushed.
And the maid said, "Scat!" and the cook said, "Shoo!"
One day he ran so fast and so far,
And his mistress cried, "Oh! Puddledy-
That he went ahead of the trolley-car;
Poo!"
But stopped at last for his nose to cool,
Of course the dog was alone to blame,
And jumped right into a muddy pool.
Yet "Puddledy-Poo" is a dreadful name,
And now that he's good, I hope, don't
A muddy dog is a sorry sight—
you,
Mud looks so black on a dog that's white;
They'll leave off calling him "Puddledy-
And its drip-drip-dripped from the poodle's
Poo!"
hair.

—Margaret Compton, in Little Folks.

The Curing of Biddy Bly.

Biddy Bly was a good little girl except for fifteen minutes every morning and every night. That made half an hour of badness every day, and the badness came out when her mamma combed her hair. Biddy Bly's hair was long and crinkly and yellow. Every morning Biddy's mamma called over the fence: "Grandma, please come now. I'm going to do Biddy's hair." Then grandma came and brought her button bag with her, and sometimes Biddy allowed grandma to tell her about the brass buttons from great-grandpa's coat and the glass buttons from Aunt Sally's wedding dress.

Once upon a time when Biddy went out into the yard to play, she left grandma sitting fanning herself and looking as if she were going to faint. Aunt Jane sat fanning herself, and looked as if she were going to faint; and mamma sat fanning herself, and looked as if she were going to faint. And all over the floor lay buttons. Presently Biddy forgot the awful mousey nests her mamma had combed out of her hair, and she began to dig a cave in the greatest snowdrift by the fence. It was lovely and soft and cool, and Biddy forgot the sun was shining, for she was digging away deep into the very heart of the snow world. All at once she threw down her shovel and rubbed her eyes. She did not know anybody lived in a snow-cave, yet she was staring at a funny little old fairy witch. She knew it was a fairy because it had wings—queer, withered, sweaty-looking wings—and she knew it was a witch because she walked with a staff.

"Come here!" cried the fairy witch.

Biddy did not want to move; but she could not help herself; her feet moved and took her with them. The fairy witch took Biddy Bly's long braids of hair and undid them, then she dipped her hands in a pail of sticky stuff that stood beside her and rubbed it all over her head. Biddy was not looking at the witch at all. She was seeing a picture of a bad little girl, who was jumping up and down while a mamma combed her hair and a grandma told her button stories.

"Now," said the witch fairy, "go when I bid you."

Biddy Bly's feet began to move again, and she went farther and farther down into the snow-cave. Once her hair, which was flying all about her, touched the walls, and broke off in little bits. "That's funny," thought Biddy. She picked up a small piece, and bit it. It tasted exactly like molasses candy. "My, how lovely!" she thought. "I don't believe there is another little girl in the world who has molasses candy hair."

"There isn't," said the old witch fairy. "Go on; you mustn't eat up your own hair."

Biddy walked and walked and walked down the snow-cave, and all at once she came to a pygmy kindergarten. There were fifty little pygmies building houses with little blocks of ice; but as soon as they saw Biddy Bly they shrieked, "Oh, see the big girl with molasses candy hair!" Then they flew at her and jumped on her back, and climbed on her head and ate up her hair. It hurt the little girl terribly to have her hair torn out, and she cried and cried and cried; but the pygmies screamed with delight, for every tear that fell down her cheeks turned into beautiful white gumdrops and rattled on the ice floor, and they ate them up. When Biddy Bly could not weep any more gumdrops, and when the pygmies had eaten up all her molasses candy hair, they went back to building castles with their little ice blocks.

Biddy Bly felt her feet move again, and she walked and walked and walked till she got out of the snow-cave. She found herself in the sunshine again standing the yard where her mother was hanging out the washing. How her mamma did scream when she saw Biddy's bald head! She tried to wash the fairy stuff off, but it was no use, there was no hair left. So she made her a little black silk cap to hide her shiny head.

Biddy Bly lives next door to me. Little yellow curls are beginning to grow on her head, and now she knows all her grandma's button stories by heart.—Good Housekeeping.

Heiskell's Ointment
Heals the Skin.

Prove it on a stubborn case of pimples, eczema, blotches, erysipelas, ulcers, or any eruption. The cure is permanent. 50 cents a box, at druggists or by mail, postpaid. Back up its good work with Heiskell's Medicated Soap. 25 cents.

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., 851 Commerce St., Philadelphia.

"I know of nothing better than your Ointment for skin affection." Mrs. J. I. Clingman, Brownwood, Brown Co., Texas.

$8.95 EIGHT DOLLARS AND NINETY-FIVE CENTS

buys the celebrated, high grade, 1902 Model 1901 Shelby Bicycle, with 2-inch drop frame, high grade equipment, including best pneumatic tires, adjustable handle bars, Persian saddle, padded rear bars, tool bag and wrenches, BEAUTIFULLY FINISHED THROUGHOUT IN ENAMEL. STRONGEST GUARANTEE. $10.95 for the celebrated 1902 Kenwood. $12.75 for the celebrated 1902 Shelby. $15.75 for the celebrated 1902 Ramblers. $18.75 for the celebrated 1902 Monarch. Choice of Napoleon or Josephine frame. Any bicycle sent C.O.D. with the very finest equipment, including the celebrated MORGAN & WRIGHT HIGHEST GRADE TWIN TUBE TIRES, A PUNCTURE AND 1000 BICYCLE TIRES. A PUNCTURE AND 1000 MILE GUARANTEE. 10 DAYS' FREE TRIAL on any bicycle we sell. We ship any bicycle anywhere on approval without a cent deposit, prepay the freight and allow ten days' free trial during which time you may use the bicycle as your own, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with it, or can duplicate it anywhere for less than double our price, you may return it to us at our expense for freight and you will not be out one cent. WRITE TODAY FOR OUR 1902 BICYCLE CATALOGUE. Address SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

POTTER PALMER.

Famous Chicago Millionaire Passes Away.

Chicago, May 5.—Potter Palmer, for nearly half a century one of Chicago's most prominent business men, died last night at his residence on Lake Shore Drive. Mr. Palmer had been suffering for several weeks from a nervous disorder, but as he was able to be about the house his condition was not thought to be serious. When he retired Saturday night he was feeling, if anything, better than for several days. During the night, however, he seemed to lose all his energy, and in the morning was unable to leave his room. He gradually grew weaker during the day, and at 6:40 o'clock last evening he suffered a sudden collapse, from which he expired. The physicians who were attending Mr. Palmer were at a loss as to the ultimate cause of his death, as, apparently, he had no organic troubles. Mrs. Palmer and their two sons, Honore and Potter, Jr., were with Mr. Palmer when he

POTTER PALMER.

died. In all probability Mr. Palmer will be buried in Chicago, where he accumulated his fortune.

Potter Palmer was born in 1826 in Potter's Hollow, Albany county, N. Y. He received a common school education, and at the age of 18 engaged as clerk in a store at Durham, N. Y., where he remained three years. When he became of age he opened a store of his own at Oneida, N. Y., and conducted it for two years. He afterward spent one year at Lockport, N. Y., and then removed to Chicago, where he established a dry goods firm. This firm afterward became Field, Palmer & Leiter, of which the other members were Marshall Field and Levi Z. Leiter, and which has been succeeded by the firm of Marshall Field & Co. The sharp advance in the price of goods after the beginning of the civil war found the firm prepared with a large stock, and it reaped immense gains from every advance.

Mr. Palmer retired from mercantile life in 1865, and so liberal had been his policy in meeting public requirements during the war, that the government was indebted to him to the extent of three-quarters of a million dollars. After disposing of his dry goods in this Mr. Palmer invested largely in Chicago real estate and began the erection of business buildings. When the fire came in 1871 he owned 32 old structures on State street, every one of which was destroyed. His losses were very heavy, but his faith in Chicago was unshaken and he borrowed enough money to enable him to reconstruct the buildings that had been destroyed. He had already began the erection of the Palmer House Hotel, and as soon as possible after the fire the work on this building was resumed. It was completed at a cost of $2,000,000, the result being the handsomest and most substantial hotel in the country at that time. His real estate holdings continued to increase in value until to-day his fortune is estimated at $25,000,000. Mr. Palmer was married in 1871 to Miss Bertha M. Honore, daughter of H. H. Honore, a Chicago capitalist of that day. In politics Mr. Palmer was a Democrat.

THE CUBAN CONGRESS.

Havana, May 5.—The Cuban senate and house of representatives assembled at noon to-day in the palace. Governor General Wood made an address, wishing the legislators success in the work they were about to enter upon. He informed them that no legislative power would be vested in congress until after the formal transfer of the government. Their work now was to pass upon credentials and to inform the military government officially who had been selected president, senators and members of the house. The senators met in the Palacio Segundo and the representatives in the Comandancia General DeLamarina building.

"UNCLE SAM'S" HOME.

Mason, N. H., May 1.—The Wilson homestead, said to be the birthplace of the original "Uncle Sam," was sold at auction yesterday for $1,500. The purchaser was Captain Orren A. Hambiett, of Washington.

"Uncle Sam" was Samuel Wilson, the eldest of twelve children born on this farm. During the second war with England, as the story goes, he and his brother Edward, were contractors for government supplies at Troy, N. Y. It was the Wilson's idea to label their beef and pork packings "U. S.," and as Samuel Wilson was generally called "Uncle Sam," the army quickly referred to the supplies as "Uncle Sam's." This title quickly was applied to the government and after the war was used everywhere in that sense.

Samuel Wilson died in Troy in 1854, aged 88. The farm was sold to-day because of the death of the last member of the family. It was owned by a Wilson for 122 years.

MEXICAN CELEBRATION.

City of Mexico, May 5.—The national holiday commemorating the victory of the Mexican forces over the French and Imperialists at Puebla forty years ago, was celebrated all over the Republic with the usual enthusiasm. President Diaz, with his suite, together with a large number of distinguished people, went in the morning to San Fernando cemetery, where they placed wreaths on the tombs of General Zarragosea, leader of the victorious Mexican forces. The city was decorated and the president was greeted with much enthusiasm.

MAY BE A STRIKE.

Failure of Civic Federation in Coal Miners' Troubles.

New York, May 5.—There seems to be a faint hope among the representatives of the anthracite miners who are in this city that there is a possibility of averting a strike, yet they are all somewhat depressed. They think, it is said, that Senator Hanna may yet do something to avert the strike.

President Mitchell, when seen at the Ashland House, was asked if the miners would make any more attempts in the interests of peace.

"We have spoken our last word," he said, "and the time for action has arrived. As I said in my statement Saturday night, the situation is very threatening. When the 28 members of our executive committee for the three anthracite districts meet in Scranton on Wednesday it will be for them to decide on a strike. I did not hear from Senator Hanna yesterday, and I do not expect to hear from him. I do not know when he will call the meeting of the executive committee, if he does call it."

Mr. Mitchell said that two of the presidents of the three anthracite districts who are still here will start for Scranton to-day, and he will leave here to-morrow for the same place. He would look after their interests in some of the bituminous districts, but they were not important. He declined to talk on the subject of the quantity of anthracite mined during the truce of 30 days.

"Is it a fact that coal was stored up?" he was asked. "I don't care to say anything about that at this time," he said.

"Are you in a position to know if the companies have a large quantity of anthracite in storage?"

"I know the whole situation," he said, "but cannot talk on it now."

E. B. Thomas, of the Erie railroad, one of the committee of seven representing the coal companies when his views were sought, sent word that he had nothing to say.

President Truesdale, of the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, was also seen.

"Are you preparing for a strike?" he was asked. "We don't need to prepare," he said. "We are still mining coal."

"Do you think there will be a strike?"

"I won't talk on the question," he replied.

In reply to another question, he said the operators would probably have attended if Senator Hanna had called another meeting of the conciliation committee. "But," he added, "the conciliation committee apparently does not intend to have the meeting."

Hanna Says Situation Is Grave.

Philadelphia, May 5.—Senator Hanna, who has been the guest of Clement A. Griscomb at the latter's country seat at Haverford, a suburb, since Saturday, left for Washington at 10:30 o'clock to-day over the Pennsylvania. Senator Hanna was in conference with A. J. Cassat, president of the Pennsylvania road, for more than an hour previous to his departure.

When asked for an expression of opinion concerning the situation in the anthracite coal region the senator said:

"I can add nothing pertinent to what I have already said. The situation, as is apparent to everyone, is very grave. It would not, I think, be wise to discuss the matter now."

MORGAN PROMOTED

Man Who Fired the First Gun at Matanzas.

Washington, May 5.—Gunner Charles Morgan, whose nomination to be chief gunner has been sent to the senate by President Roosevelt, fired the first gun in the engagement of the United States

CHARLES MORGAN.

ships with the earthworks at Matanzas at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war. At that time he was serving on the New York.

Morgan made application for promotion to the rank of ensign a year ago. His application was opposed by Rear Admiral Sampson on the general ground that warrant officers, being members of enlisted crews, are not fitted by education and training to assume the responsibilities of the social positions of line officers.

Morgan is 37 years old and has been in the navy twenty years.

FAST TRAIN WRECKED.

Keokuk, Iowa, April 30.—The California limited, on the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe road, eastbound, was derailed on a curve at Cama, a switch five miles west of Medill, Mo., yesterday, while going at tremendous speed.

Four persons were killed and twenty-three injured. The dead are: Mr. Weithmer, San Diego, Cal.; little son of Henry C. Gates, Australia; Rufus Buster, Chicago, waiter in dining car; C. C. Fairbanks, Chicago, waiter in dining car.

The train was over an hour late, and passed Wyaconda, the last station west, at the rate of 65 miles an hour. When the heavy train struck the curve at Cama, the rails spread.

The train consisted of two mail cars, seven Pullmans and one dining car. The mail cars, the dining car and the two forward sleepers went into the ditch. The tender was ditched, but the engine remained on the track. The derailed coaches were smashed to kindling wood, even the axles being bent out of shape.

PEACE PROBABLE.

What Decided the Boer Leaders to Work for Peace.

London, May 5.—There is authority for saying that the main factor which has determined the Boer leaders to decide for peace, for there is no doubt that they made that decision, was the concession in the matter of Cape rebels. These men are liable to death, imprisonment, confiscation of their property, and deprivation of their constitutional rights.

The extreme punishment that can be meted to them now, according to the promise formally made by Lord Milner, is confiscation and disfranchisement, which, after all is not a serious matter, inasmuch as nine-tenths of them are the younger sons of old farmers, who remained at home in order to conserve their property, while the boys, with full paternal approval, went into the commando.

In addition to this concession informal promises have been given that the banishment proclamation issued by Lord Kitchener will not be rigidly enforced and that general amnesty will not be unduly delayed.

There has never been any difficulty in regard to rebuilding the farmsteads that have been destroyed and restocking the farms, etc.

The general confidence that is felt here in the issue is shown by the fact that the bishops are considering a form of special thanksgiving service for the restoration of peace.

Mail advices have been received here describing the siege of the British garrison at O'Kiep, in Western Cape Colony. These advices show that early in April the Boers, under South, had pretty much their own way in the northeastern corner of Cape Colony. They destroyed miles of railroad, burned the sleepers and dynamited the block houses in the district, compelling the evacuation of many small garrisons and blockhouses and the concentration of the British at O'Kiep, while the small garrison at Springbokfontein and Concordia surrendered. The former garrison only gave up after a stiff fight, in which the British had four men killed and six wounded.

The refugees from the outlying places poured into Port Nolloth, to which point two British gunboats were sent to protect the place. General Smutz demanded the surrender of O'Kiep April 4, but, although he had 6,000 persons to feed and provisions for only three weeks, Colonel Shelton firmly declined to give up.

MANIE BOTHA CAPTURED.

Pretoria, May 3.—Colonel Barker reports that April 30 he captured Commandant Manie Botha, his adjutant and eleven others, near Frankfort, Orange River Colony. This is regarded as important, as Manie Botha is a nephew of the commandant general and is General DeWet's ablest lieutenant.

Reports are to the effect that British columns are now in close touch with the British garrison at O'Kiep (about 90 miles inland from Port Nolloth) and that the relief of the British force there is practically completed.

The plucky little garrison at O'Kiep has been closely invested by the Boers for weeks past and has put up a defense which can be compared with that of Mafeking. The defenders of O'Kiep suffered comparatively few casualties, but they were subjected to constant "sniping" and had occasional sharp brushes with the Boers. On the night of April 15, forty Boers rushed an outpost on a kopje held by twenty of the British garrison. The Boers were repulsed, and the British had four men wounded.

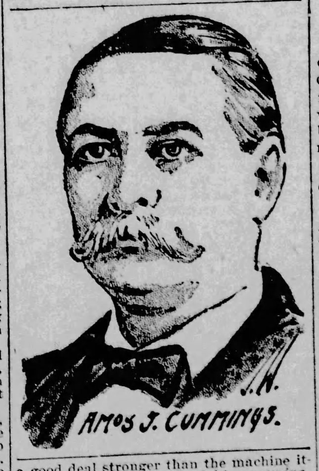
Heliograph communication has now been established between O'Kief and Klipfontein, 50 miles distant. It has in this way been learned that the women and children of O'Kief had taken refuge in a fortified school house there. Three civilians and one girl have been killed in the town by long range fire from the Boers, but the population is cheerful and confident.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS DEAD.

Baltimore, May 3.—Congressman Amos J. Cummings, of New York, died at 10:15 o'clock last night at the Church home and infirmary in this city. The cause of death was pneumonia, incident to an operation.

The congressman's wife and cousin, Charles H. Cummings, were at his bedside when death came. Congressman Cummings came to Baltimore on April 11 to undergo treatment for kidney trouble. Four days after an operation was performed by Dr. Hugh H. Young, and Mr. Cummings seemed to be on a fair way to recovery. A week later, however, pleurisy developed, and on April 25 it was announced that Mr. Cummings was suffering from pneumonia in one lung. Last Tuesday it was announced that the malady had extended to both lungs, since which time Mr. Cummings had been hovering between life and death.

Amos J. Cummings had been the foremost member of Congress from New York city since he entered it in 1887. He was a thorough machine party man, but


AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

a good deal stronger than the machine itself at times and obtained his renomination and re-election through his own personal worth and popularity. He was a clever newspaper writer and a fluent speaker. Mr. Cummings was born in Conkling, N. Y., May 15, 1841, and entered his father's printing office when only 12 years, working at the case till he entered the Union army in the civil war. He became sergeant major in the Twenty-sixth New York Infantry. After the war he filled editorial positions on the New York Tribune and the Sun. He was the author of "Uncle Rufus," "Ziska Letters," and other works.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., May 3.—It is announced that the board of visitors to the naval academy completed its report to-day. The three chief recommendations will be:

First—To commission the cadets as ensigns as soon as they graduate.

Second—To change the name cadet to midshipman.

Third—To equalize the pay of navy officers, putting it on the same basis as the army officers.

JIMINEZ LOST.

Revolutionists in Santo Domingo Are Successful.

New York, May 5.—The insurgents have obtained possession of the entire republic with the exception of this town, says a Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo, dispatch to the Herald.

Governor Deschamps declares he will not surrender Puerto Plata without an official notice from the government.

Governor Deschamps is said to have been an aspirant for the presidential office and has been bitterly opposed to the present revolution. He has caused the arrest of Charles H. L. Lomaz, the Norwegian vice consul in Puerto Plata, on the charge of having conspired to overthrow the Jiminez government. The consular corps has obtained the release of Mr. Loinaz.

Vice President Horacio Vasquez has overthrown the government of President Juan I. Jiminez after field operations of less than two weeks. There has been until recently no apparent rupture of rigid relations between the president and the vice president of the Dominican republic. Vasquez, according to his friends, endeavored to support Jiminez, but owing to contracts which the president is said to have made to the financial injury of the republic the vice president turned against him.

Puerto Plata's governor, Deschamps, has a small force of troops and also a warship in port. Vasquez is expected to assume the reins of government at once.

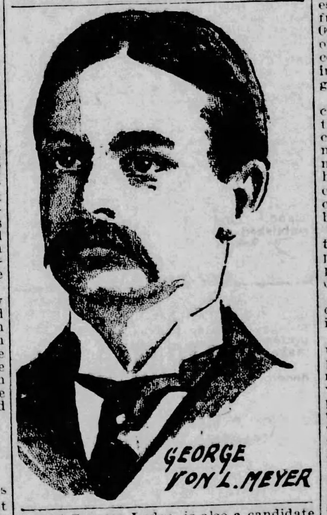
He is of Dominican birth and has spent nearly all of the 30 years of his life in that country. His friends represent him as progressive, intelligent and honorable.

Messengers under a flag of truce, who arrived yesterday at Puerto Plata from San Domingo City, confirmed the reports of the capulation of the Dominican capital, which took place Friday. It was also confirmed that President Jiminez sought refuge in the French consulate at San Domingo.

The negotiations between the revolutionists and Gen. Deschamps, the governor of Puerto Plata, for the surrender of that place, have, it is further reported here, fallen through. The governor refuses to surrender without an order from the Dominican government.

MEYER COMING HOME.

Washington, May 5.—At his own request Ambassador Meyer has been granted a leave of absence of sixty days from his post at Rome. Mr. Meyer is coming home, according to the understanding here, to try and secure the Republican nomination for the vacancy in the Massachusetts congressional delegation, caused by Mr. Moody's appointment as secretary of the navy. It is understood that Mr. Gardiner, the son-in-


GEORGE VON L. MEYER.

law of Senator Lodge, is also a candidate for the nomination.

If Mr. Meyer succeeds in his canvass he will not return to Rome and the President will be free to carry out certain plans he has projected as to diplomatic changes in Europe, one of the first of which contemplates the promotion of Henry White, at present first secretary at London, to the embassy at Rome.

A Cure for the Tobacco Habit.

Mrs. W. J. Spalding, 334 State St., Des Moines, Ia., has discovered a harmless remedy for the tobacco habit which cured her husband in 15 days, after being a slave to the weed for over 30 years. It can be given secretly and is harmless. Mrs. Spalding will send the prescription free to any one sending a stamped envelope to pay postage.

VENEZUELA.

Government Troops Badly Defeated by the Rebels.

Caracas, Venezuela, April 30.—General Gonzales, president of the district of Cumana, was made a prisoner during the fighting of April 23, near San Antonio, when the government troops sustained a bad defeat and General Castillo was mortally wounded.

The revolutionists are marching on the City of Cumana. A panic prevails at Carupano and Barcelona.

New York, April 30.—M. Bolet Mangas, of the revolutionary junta, has received from Curacao the following news about the revolution in Venezuela:

"The revolutionary general, Riera, at the head of two thousand men, is at the outskirts of Coro, capital of the state of Falcon, and is expected at any moment to take it. General Salaigne has taken the port of Tucecas, in the state of Barquisimeto, which is an important place where the revolutionist steamer Bolivar can take coal and land ammunition for the revolutionists of the interior of the country. All of the eastern part of the country is lost to the government and taken by Generals Monegas, Rolando and Penaloza. The forces of Mendoza and other revolutionists have joined and are marching to attack the capital. The government is entrenching Puerto Cabello, as General Nentonegro, of the state of Cojedes, is marching towards that point. The government has taken the defensive, as it has no more troops to send out."

TWO DESKS DRAPED.

Washington, May 5.—Two desks were draped in black and covered with flowers when the House met to-day. One was the old familiar place occupied by Amos J. Cummings, whose public funeral was held in the House yesterday, and the other was that of Representative Peter J. Otey, of Virginia, whose death occurred at Lynchburg yesterday. Dr. Couden, the chaplain, in his invocation, dwelt upon the double affliction that had come upon the House and prayed for the family and friends of Mr. Otey.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

$2.50 SENT FREE

The Well-Known Specialist, FRANKLIN MILES, M. D., LL. B., will send $2.50 Worth of His Complete Treatment Free to Our Readers.

There never was a better opportunity for persons suffering from diseases of the heart, nerves, liver, stomach or dropsy to test, free, a well-tried and Complete Treatment for these disorders. Dr. Miles is known to be a leading specialist in these diseases, and his liberal offer is certainly worthy of serious consideration by every afflicted reader.

His system of Treatment is thoroughly scientific and immensely superior to the ordinary methods. It includes several remedies carefully selected to suit each individual case and is the final result of twenty-five years of very expensive research and experience in treating this class of diseases. Each treatment consists of a curative elixir, tonic tablets, laxative pills and usually a plaster. Extensive statistics clearly demonstrate that Dr. Miles' Treatment is at least three times as successful as the usual treatment.

Thousands of remarkable testimonials from prominent people will be sent free. These show Dr. Miles to be one of the world's most successful physicians.

Col. E. B. Spileman, of the 9th United States Regulars, located at San Diego, Cal., says: "Dr. Miles' Special Treatment has worked wonders in my son's case when all else failed. I had employed the best medical talent and had spent $2,000 in so doing. I believe he is a wonderful specialist. I consider it my duty to recommend him." "For years I had severe trouble with my stomach, head, neuralgia, sinking spells and dropsy. Your treatment entirely cured me," writes Hon. W. A. Warren, of Jamestown, N. Y.

Mr. Julius Keister, of 350 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, testifies that Dr. Miles cured him after ten able physicians had failed. Mrs. R. Trimmer, of Greenspring, Pa., was cured after many physicians had pronounced her case "hopeless."

As all afflicted readers may have $2.50 worth of treatment especially adapted to their case, FREE, we would advise them to send for it at once. Address, DR. FRANKLIN MILES, 201 to 209 State St., Chicago. Mention this paper.

TO FIGHT TRUST.

An Independent Packing Company to Reduce Beef Prices.

Chicago, May 5.—Goaded by the constantly increasing exactions of the alleged beef trust, hundreds of retail meat dealers throughout the country have begun the organization of an independent packing company, with a capital stock of $5,000,000. It is proposed by the organizers to erect a modern packing plant in Chicago large enough to supply all the beef products handled in their trade.

A considerable amount of the capital necessary to carry through the project already has been subscribed. The largest subscription which will be accepted from any one firm or individual is $5,000. This is to prevent the absorption of the company by the packers who now control the beef business. Men skilled in the beef trade already have been engaged to manage the new concern.

The work for the promotion of the new company began two weeks ago, when the retailers became convinced they could secure no relief from the arbitrary methods of the packers charged with maintaining the beef trust. An impetus has been given the undertaking by the exposures of the workings of the alleged combine with which the retailers have been forced to deal for many years.

The promoters expect to interest between 15,000 and 20,000 retailers in the project. A detailed outline of the corporation is being prepared and will be distributed this week.

The first letter sent out to the retailers made its appearance yesterday. It is as follows:

"We have been waited upon by a committee of experts in the packing and provision business in reference to promoting an independent packing and provision company. The stock of this company to be held entirely by the butchers throughout the country and the company to be organized and operated on the plans of the big packing companies now extant.

"Having 20,000 to 25,000 leading retail butchers as stockholders the company would be in a position to dictate and maintain prices throughout the world. It is proposed to organize a company of $5,000,000, erecting cold storage warehouses in the principal cities and do a general packing business.

"Statistics from the leading men in the business show the company will be able to pay at least 10 per cent. dividends on the capital invested and secure for the butchers the benefit of the market at all times."

The circular then concludes with an appeal for the support of the retailers throughout the country. The first letter was sent out by a local trust company, which claims to be acting for a committee of retailers of Chicago, New York and St. Louis. Officials of the trust company say the undertaking has the financial backing of two large Chicago banks.

The local packers about to be taken into federal courts to explain their connection with the alleged beef trust attach no importance to the proposed independent packing plant. They declare there is no money in the business, and that the retailer is as familiar with that condition as they are.

Alarmed over the prospects of a long drawn out investigation the National Live Stock Exchange, composed of the local exchanges in all the live stock centres, has adopted a resolution urging the federal officials to make a prompt and speedy inquiry into the alleged combination.

Besides passing the resolution the executive committee of the association telegraphed to President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox urging a thorough and prompt investigation of all the charges made against the packers. The telegram is as follows:

"Investigate the meat trust thoroughly, but hasten the inquiry so that normal conditions of trade can be rstored as quickly as possible."

Secretary C. W. Baker, of the association, forwarded the telegrams to all the Washington officials directly interested in the approaching investigation.

The resolutions passed by the exchange contend that such a thing as a beef trust is an impossibility from the "nature of the business" and on account of the "volume of the business." It is set out that an agitation against the alleged packing trust will have a bad effect on the live stock business of the country, one of its most important industries. It is declared that the investigation involves the producer as well as the consumer, and that an injury of one is an injury of the other.

The resolution ends with an appeal to all the local exchanges throughout the country to take similar action and thus make known their sentiments to the federal officials.

The action of the National Exchange is regarded as another step in the campaign being promoted by the packers about to be made defendants in the injunction proceedings to counteract the popular demand for a thorough investigation of the innermost workings of the alleged combination.

The retailers interested in an exposure of the relations of the packers known to the trade as the "Big Six" profess to see in the resolution a carefully laid plan of the combination to bring all the pressure possible to bear on Attorney General Knox and on congress to throttle the whole investigation.

The making public of the letter sent out by Swift & Co., one of the companies alleged to be in the beef trust, in which their correspondents throughout the country were urged to telegraph to their congressmen and protest against the investigation of the combine created a sensation yesterday.

CORRIGAN DEAD.

Prelate's End Came Suddenly After Hopeful Day.

New York, May 6.—Archbishop Corrigan died at 11:05 last night. The death came as a great surprise and shock to those in the archiepiscopal residence. It was more so to the general public, for the last bulletin of the day was that so certain were the physicians of an improvement of the condition of the patient there would be no more bulletins to-night. Up to 10:30 there was no

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN.

evidence of collapse, in fact the archbishop at 10:30 talked with his secretary.

About 11 o'clock, however, the trained nurses who had charge at the bedside noticed a change. Acting on instructions the physicians were telephoned for.

Father Curley directed the servants to call all the priests and relatives of the archbishop to the room. Those who came were Fathers Lewis, Murphy, Sarrante, Dwyer and McAleer, of the Cathedral parish; Father Lavell, rector of the Cathedral; Father Daly, superintendent of the parochial schools; the archbishop's brothers, Father Corrigan and Dr. Corrigan, and the latter's son, Joseph. There were also present the trained nurses; two sisters of St. Vincent's hospital who have been in attendance in the sick room, and three servants of the household.

All reached the room just in time to see the prelate breathe his last. Every one stood silently by the beside watching the end, and at the very last all knelt for the final prayers as they saw that the end had come.

A crucifix had been placed in the hands of the archbishop as he lay breathing with difficulty, and he died clasping it. His rosary hung from his wrist; over his head was a statue of the Savior and on one side a picture of the Madonna.

Dr. Keyes had been notified by Father Curley, but was unable to reach the house until ten minutes before midnight. He said that death had doubtless been caused by degeneration of the heart and weakness resulting from the archbishop's illness.

The illness really dated from the end of February of this year when, in going through the Kelly memorial chapel in course of construction at the rear of the cathedral, he fell between some beams, and, to keep himself from falling to the floor below, he had to hold himself up by the armpits. The strain was very great and before he recovered from the effects of the accident he was attacked with pneumonia.

The body of Archbishop Corrigan was taken into the cathedral this morning. The funeral will take place at 10:30 o'clock Friday. The body of the prelate will be interred in a vault under the high altar of the cathedral.

Pope Distressed at the News.

Rome, May 6.—The pope was greatly distressed when informed of the death of Archbishop Corrigan, of New York. His holiness had been a constant inquirer for news throughout the archbishop's illness, sending daily to the American college for information regarding the sick prelate's condition.

The Most Rev. Michael Augustin Corrigan, D. D., was born at Newark, N. J., in 1840. His parents came from Leinster, Ireland. After having been graduated from the schools of his native place, he was sent to St. Mary's college, in Emmetsburg, Md. After leaving St. Mary's in 1859, having made a brilliant record as student, he went to Europe to take holy orders. In Rome he was one of thirteen students who registered in the American college there when it was opened. He devoted two years to the preliminary studies of the college and then began the study of theology.

Although ordained a priest by Cardinal Patrizi in the lateran basilica in 1863, he remained in the American college another year and won the degree of Doctor of Divinity. Dr. Corrigan then sailed for home and reported on his arrival to Bishop Bailey in Newark, who at once assigned him to the professorship of dogmatic theology and sacred Scripture, as well as to the directorship of Seton Hall college. Later, the Rev. Father Corrigan became vice president of the college, and when only 28 years old became president of that institution. When Bishop Bailey visited Rome in 1870, Dr. Corrigan became the administrator and vicar-general of Newark. He was consecrated bishop by Cardinal McClosky on May 4, 1873, and remained in charge of the diocese of Newark for seven years. In that time he consecrated forty-two new churches, among them the cathedral in Newark. Besides these achievements he established many religious communities, and founded a home for erring women and a reformatory for boys.

Owing to his successful administration of his diocese, Dr. Corrigan was selected to be coadjutor of Cardinal McClosky. On October 1, 1880, he was raised to the archiepiscola Son of Petra, and made coadjutor with the right of succession. When Cardinal McClosky died Archbishop Corrigan succeeded to the See of New York.

PROTEST AGAINST DUTY.

London, April 30.—An influential delegation representing the flour importers of most of the large cities of the United Kingdom, had an interview with the chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, to-day, to protest against the taxation of flour, which the delegates said would seriously affect the extent of their trade.

The chancellor, in replying, pointed out that the deputation represented solely wheat flour, and that it was impossible to consider the grain and meals duties entirely from that point of view. It was impracticable in imposing duties on grain to differentiate between grains.

The imports of flour, compared with the imports of wheat, had grown enormously in recent years and he did not think to the benefit of the people of the country.

He had reduced the duty on offals so that the flour importers were now better off than under the late Gladstone tax.

Congressman Landis of Indiana said he was sure Republicans would win next House on Philippine issue.

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"The real secrets of Personal Magnetism and Hypnotism have always been jealously guarded by the few who knew them and kept from the masses of the people. One who understands these sciences has an inestimable advantage in the race of life. I want to put this information in the hands of every ambitious man and woman in this country.

"The American College of Sciences has just appropriated $10,000 to be used in printing books for free distribution, and if this does not supply the demand it will appropriate $10,000 more. The books are absolutely free. They do not cost you a single cent.

"Tell me what kind of work you are engaged in; or, if sick, the disease from which you suffer, and I will send you the book which will put you on the road to success, health and strength. It matters not how successful you are. I will guarantee to help you achieve greater success. The work which I will send you is from the pens of the most eminent specialists of the country; it is richly illustrated with the finest half-tone engravings, and is intensely interesting from start to finish. It has been the means of changing the whole current in the lives of hundreds of persons who were ready to give up in despair. You can learn at home in a few days and use personal magnetism in your daily work without the knowledge of your most intimate friends. You can use it to influence others; you can use it to keep others from influencing you. You can positively cure the most obstinate chronic diseases and banish all bad habits.

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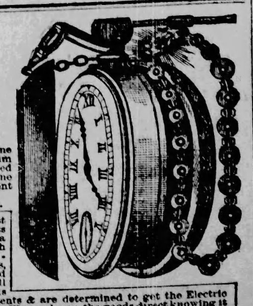

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Dusseldorf Exposition.

Dusseldorf, May 1.—Nearly all the countries of Europe are represented at the international exhibition which opened here to-day. The crown prince of the German empire and Prussia is the patron of the exhibition, which is to continue until October 20 next.

Secretary Root gives up house he has occupied for two years and sends son to New York for treatment.

A Princess Sentenced.

Capetown, April 30.—Princess Radziwill, who has been on trial here before the supreme court on the charge of forgery in connection with notes purporting to have been endorsed by the late Cecil Rhodes, was sentenced to-day to two years' confinement in the house of correction.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE

Not Enough Power in the Commission to Prevent Discrimination.

Washington, May 3.

"While the victory has not been a very noisy one there has been a big battle won for honest transportation rates," said Representative Corliss while discussing the hearings which have taken place before the house interstate and foreign commerce committee. "We have had some of the biggest railroad men of the country before our committee on these hearings, and it is to be noted that they are admitting that it is proper for the government to pass laws to punish railroads who pay rebates and shippers who accept rebates. Not long ago railroad men would not admit that the government had such a right."

These hearings have been on the bill which Mr. Corliss introduced giving the interstate commerce commission power to prevent the payment of rebates, to prevent discrimination favorable to shippers and locations, and to give the commission power to regulate rates when complaint was made that the rates fixed by the railroad was unjust.

"There has been such a strong testimony from competent men against rebates that we may now accept as convincing the fairness of such legislation. The railroad men admit also the necessity of preventing discriminations, but they hesitate to favor this because such a law is apt to give the commission a power which they are afraid of. They are against giving the government power to fix rates. That certainly is a debatable question. Even the officers of the interstate commerce commission hesitate to ask for this great power.

"It is a difficult question to determine how to prevent discrimination without giving too much power to a government commission. If freight discrimination exists against Minneapolis, Detroit, or other points, or if it exists against certain classes of shippers it amounts to nothing short of a commercial crime. It gives the transportation companies too much power over the welfare of communities or businesses. Yet it is plain that no commission can absolutely prevent such discrimination unless it is vested with the power to fix rates in case of a dispute. For instance, the competition of water transportation on certain articles between Duluth and Buffalo, or Duluth and tidewater. The railroads may only lower the rates between districts or points involved by the water competition. It is easy to be seen that this involves discrimination against other points and against certain kinds of freight. Seasons of the year also enter into the question.

"Perhaps as the hearings progress we shall have a clearer view. It is a satisfaction to know, however, that we have been able to get so many big railroad men to go on record in favor of punishment for giving rebates. After all, this is the greatest question, and if this congress disposes of this phase of the transportation problem, it will be a great victory."

GEN. MACARTHUR.

He Is the Star Witness Before the Philippine Committee.

Washington, May 2.—Gen. MacArthur was interrogated to-day by Senator Culberson, of Texas, in rather an ironical vein, at the hearing before the Philippine committee. The general had referred to the advantage of implanting republican institutions in the island. Mr. Culberson asked if the Declaration of Independence and the constitution were not foundations of our republican institutions.

General McArthur answered that the whole constitutional history of the country with the preceding English history, together with the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution had to be considered.

Mr. Culberson took up each of the principles of republican institutions—free speech, free press, self government, trial by jury, etc., and asked how far these had been implanted in the Philippines.

As to free speech, Gen. MacArthur said he had told the Filipinos that if they would give him their guns, they could have a mass meeting on every corner. He said soldiers were quartered in private houses, as an incident to war.

This led to a discussion of whether war was in existence. Gen. MacArthur insisted that there had been a great upheaval, and the ground swell was still apparent, some of the incidents of war continuing even after the pacification of a locality.

Senator Culbersen went through most of the bill of rights, his questions seeking to develop that the fundamental rights had not been implanted in the islands.

Gen. MacArthur maintained, however, that all of the fundamental rights except trial by jury and the right to bear arms were in operation as far as the conditions would permit. He read a proclamation he had issued specifying most of the constitutional rights.

The committee in executive session agreed at the request of Mr. Rawlins, to summon Corporal Wm. J. Gibbs, now at Springfield, Mass., he having been an eye-witness of the massacre of Balangiga, the senator said, also Dr. L. Parker, of New Hampshire, who is said to have been a witness of much "water curing."

The committee also reconsidered its action of yesterday in deciding to ask the War department to have Major Cornelius Gardener brought from the Philippines to Washington in advance of his regiment in order to testify before the committee. It was stated that at last accounts Major Gardener had not filed the specifications to sustain the charges made by him as governor of Tayabas province as directed by the secretary of war, and that it was not considered desirable to bring him from the islands before that order had been complied with. It was further stated that inquiry as to the status of this matter had been made by cable, and it was decided to suspend action until a response could be secured.

The committee then adjourned.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

Washington, May 3.—The department of agriculture is preparing to fight the ravages of the San Jose scale throughout the country with its natural enemy, the ladybug, brought from the interior of China. Assistant Botanist Marlatt has just returned from the orient where he sought the original home of the dreaded scale. Far in the interior of the latter country, where European plants had not penetrated, he found the scale and also the ladybugs which kept the scale in subjection and permitted the native plants to flourish. Mr. Marlatt started home with a good supply of these ladybugs but only 16 survived on arrival in this country and 14 of these subsequently died. The two remaining, however, were nursed carefully by the government with a view to fight the scale in the same manner as in China. There are now 50 of them requiring the constant gathering of scale from the department grounds for food. While it is not expected the scale will be exterminated from this country experts are planning to attack them with the increasing breed of its natural enemies.

Evans Appointed.

Washington, May 3.—The President to-day sent the nomination of H. Clay Evans to be consul general at London, to the senate.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

Senate Inquiry as to the Present Holdings of Cuban Sugar.

Washington, May 1.—The inquiry into the present holding of Cuban sugar and Cuban sugar lands, ordered by the Senate, was begun to-day by the subcommittee on Cuban relations. President Henry O. Havemeyer, of the American Sugar Refining Company, was the first witness, and all of the members of the sub-committee, Messrs. Platt (Conn.), Burham and Teller were in attendance. Senator Patterson also was present. Others present with Mr. Havemeyer were Arthur Donner, treasurer of the company, and Henry C. Mott, its raw sugar buyer. All of them were sworn.

Replying to questions by Senator Platt, Mr. Havemeyer said his company was generally known as the sugar trust and that its refineries are located as follows: 1; New Jersey, 1; New York, 3; Massachusetts, 2; Philadelphia, 2; and one in New Orleans.

"Will you," Senator Platt asked, "tell the committee how much Cuban sugar, if any, has been purchased and is now controlled by your company?"

"Since early in February last we have purchased 50,000 tons, or 256,000 bags, or about ten days' supply," replied the witness. "Of that quantity 25,000 tons is now in process of shipment from Cuba. The prices paid had," he said, "ranged from $1.75 to $1.93, the highest price being paid on March 13, and the lowest on April 2."

"Where do you buy your raw sugar?"

"All over the world—in Cuba, Java, Hamburg, Trieste, the British West Indies, South America, wherever sugar is grown."

"Do the 50,000 tons you mention represent your entire purchases in Cuba since the first of January?"

"No; we have bought, all told, 93,000 tons of Cuban sugars during the present year, or about three-fourths of a month's supply, our consumption being about 35,000 tons per week."

"Do you control any sugar in Cuba other than that purchased?"

"None, whatever, in any manner."

"Have you taken any options on Cuban sugars?"

"I have not."

"Have you made any advance on Cuban sugar?"

"None, whatever."

"So that you wish to be understood as saying that the amount you have mentioned as having purchased represents your entire interest, direct and indirect, in Cuban sugar?"

"That is the statement I make."

Continuing, Mr. Havemeyer said, the entire Cuban sugar crop is about 750,000 tons, but that much of it had been withheld from the market in view of possible tariff concessions to be made in Congress. On this account his purchases had been only about one-third of the average of other years. On this account, too, the purchases had been made principally at outports, where the storage facilities were poor, rather than at Havana. The purchases from the outports had caused most of the shipments to be made from these ports rather than from Havana, where the company has about 45,000 tons now stored. The purchases at the outports had caused the sales there to be made on a parity with the beet sugar prices.

Speaking of the character of his company he said that it refined 65 per cent. of the American refined product.

He added that the percentage of this company's production compared to the entire sugar consumption of the United States was about 50 per cent. Last year his company produced 1,200,000 tons of the refined sugar while the consumption was 2,400,000 tons.

Returning to the purchases of Cuban sugar for the present year, Mr. Havemyer gave figures of purchases for other years to show the relative volume of the current acquisitions, saying, that in 1892 254,000 tons had been bought; in 1893, 246,000 tons; in 1894, 321,000.

In reply to other questions he said that the price of raw sugar in the United States is fixed by the beet market prices in Hamburg.

"The price there fixes the selling price for the entire world, said Mr. Havemeyer.

"We have," he said, "no control over them whatever; they don't belong to us."

"Cuba has to sell her sugar in this market, hasn't she?"

"No; that is not true. She can sell in England, for instance if she is desirous to do so. For England could take the entire Cuban crop."

Mr. Platt then asked: "Suppose the United States should make a concession of say 20 or 25 per cent. in the tariff rates on Cuban sugar, could not you refuse to buy the Cuban product, except at your own rates and thus secure the benefit of the concession?"

"In no way," was the reply.

"Cuba would be under no obligations to sell to us, because as I have said the Cuban producers could find other markets."

"All the duty has been taken off of Porto Rican sugar; any cheaper on that account?"

"Not at all."

"How about the Hawaiian product?"

"We are under contract for the entire 350,000 tons produced in Hawaii. There is no tariff on that product, but the price is not affected by that circumstance."

"It has been stated repeatedly that in case the suggested concession is made the sugar trust will be in a position to oblige producers to make such reductions that you will secure the entire benefit of the legislation—is that true?"

"We could not 'oblige' any reduction. In case of a concession to Cuban sugar the price might be lowered, say one-sixteenth of a cent a pound, but that would be nothing as compared to the reduction in the tariff rate which would amount to about one-third of a cent a pound. Even so great a reduction as I have mentioned would depend on the necessity for marketing, and if there should be any pressure on that account the necessity would be that of the producers and would not be ours."

In reply to another series of questions, Mr. Havemeyer said that his company as such holds no sugar lands in Cuba, but he added that he had himself made some purchases there, but that he did not consider it legitimate to compel him to reply to questions pertaining to these interests.

"If," he said, "the committee compels me to give the information I can of course do so, but I do not see what my private interests have to do with this inquiry."

Here Senator Platt concluded his questions and Senator Teller took the witness, bringing out in the beginning the fact that the capital stock of the trust had been increased in recent years from $75,000,000 to $90,000,000.

"Are you aware," asked Mr. Teller, "that at the time your company made this increase of $15,000,000 the newspapers stated that the increase had been made for the purpose of purchasing sugar lands in Cuba?"

The witness replied that he did not recall the fact.

"What then," asked the senator, "was the purpose of your company in this increase?"

"The purpose was to promote our general corporate interests. The company never directly or indirectly purchased any sugar lands, except in Porto Rico. We did have such a purpose for a time but abandoned it."

In reply to a question concerning the suppositious condition of poverty of the Cuban planter and of sugar producers generally Mr. Havemyer said he knew something of them, "for," he said, "I happen to be in that category myself."

To Postpone St. Louis Exposition.

Washington, May 3.—The senate appropriations committee to-day decided to report favorably the amendment postponing the St. Louis exposition introduced yesterday by Senator Cockrell.

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and address to John A. Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., and by return mail you will receive a trial box of Gloria Tonic free. This is the most wonderful remedy ever discovered and has enabled many a cripple to abandon crutch and cane. Mrs. Emma Wallace of 130 Oak street, Vincennes, Ind., writes: "Gloria Tonic saved my life; it cured me, after spending over five hundred dollars with doctors, who claimed that I was "incurable."—An old gentleman of Fountain City, Wis., writes: "Gloria Tonic cured me after suffering 38 years."—In Denham, Indiana, it cured a lady who then cured fifteen of her neighbors.—Rev. S. Sund, of Harrisville, Wis., testifies that this remarkable remedy cured two members of his congregation, one who had suffered 18, the other 25 years.—In St. Louis, Mo., it cured Mr. F. Farber, of the Concordia Publ. House, after doctors, medicines and baths failed. The most elaborate illustrated book ever published on the subject of rheumatism, which will tell you all about your case, mailed free with trial box. No man, woman or child need suffer longer. The trial box proves its power over rheumatism, and is free to all. Address JOHN A. SMITH, 4351 Germania Bldg., Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

DEMOCRATS WILL OBSTRUCT

Passage of the Philippines Bill in Its Present Form.

Washington, May 6.—At a meeting of the Democrats of the committee on Philippines, last evening, it was decided to be their policy to prevent the passage of the Philippines bill in its present form. They decided to use every legislative and parliamentary expedient to prevent a vote on the bill until it was amended to become more satisfactory to them. Within a few days they expect to have a conference of the entire minority and decided that the debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill shall be made the occasion of an extensive tariff debate.

They will not directly oppose Cuban reciprocity, but will object to the consideration of one item in a reciprocity program to the exclusion of all others.

The President retorts this morning that both bills must be passed this congress or there will be special sessions until they are. There is no hope of fixing an adjournment day until there is a better understanding between the two sides.

ADMIRAL SAMPSON DYING.

Washington, May 6.—Admiral Sampson to-day had a violent hemorrhage. His condition is critical.

At 2 o'clock this afternoon Admiral Sampson was unconscious and breathing laboriously. His physician states that he is failing rapidly and that the end may come at any moment. For several days past the admiral has been growing weaker and the hemorrhage this morning brought on the sinking spell.

The hemorrhage from which Admiral Sampson suffered this morning was from the brain. At this hour (2:45 p. m.), his unconsciousness is very profound.

The admiral was obliged to give up command of the navy yard at Boston long before he was retired and at one time after returning to his home at Glenn Ridge, N. J., it was thought that he could not rally from the affection from which he was suffering. His mind was a blank at times and he was indifferent to all influences. The family moved to Washington, but the admiral's health did not improve.

The admiral's condition followed a nervous collapse that came after his arduous duties during the Spanish-American war.

JUSTICE DAVIS DEAD.

Washington, May 6.—Hon. John Davis, one of the associate justices of the United States court of claims, died here late yesterday of Bright's disease. He had been ailing for a year and a half.

Judge Davis was a native of Massachusetts, was in his 52d year at the time of his death and during his busy life has filled many important public positions. During his earlier life he was private secretary to Hamilton Fish, then secretary of state, and later was connected with the Alabama and French spoliation claim commissions. He was assistant secretary of state under Presidents Garfield and Arthur, and since 1885 has been an associate justice of the court of claims. A widow and two children survive him. Interment will be made in Washington.

CHINESE IN TRANSIT.

Washington, May 5. The chief justice of the United States supreme court rendered opinions in two test cases affecting the transit of Chinamen through the United States to other countries, sustaining the action of the government authorities in having them detained at San Francisco. There are said to be 40 or 50 Chinamen who have been thus detained in San Francisco for the past four or five months and who have been very restless under the restraint. The result of the decision will be the deportation to China of the Chinese detained.

MAJOR GLENN TO BE TRIED.

Washington, May 1.—Following the precedent set in the case of General Smith, the President has himself, through Secretary Root, ordered the trial by court martial of Major Edwin F. Glenn, Fifth Infantry, one of the officers referred to as a participant in the administration of the "water cure" in the testimony developed before the senate Philippine committee recently.

Cuban Consular Bill Passed.

Washington, May 3.—The bill to provide for diplomatic and consular service in the Republic of Cuba has been passed by the house. It carries the following salaries: $10,000 for a minister; $2,000 for a first and $1,500 for a second secretary of legation; $5,000 for consul general at Havana, and $3,000 for the consulates at Cienfuegos and Santiago.

Appointments.

Washington, May 1.—The President to-day sent the following nominations to the senate;

INDIAN BILL PASSED.

Providing for Purchase of Lands of the Sioux.

Washington, May 5.—Soon after the Senate convened to-day the bill changing the terms of the circuit courts of the United States within the first circuit was passed.

The amendment to the sundry civil bill postponing the St. Louis exposition was adopted by the Senate.

A resoluton offered by Mr. Proctor (Vt.) was adopted directing the secretary of war to furnish the Senate with copies of all reports of all officers of artillery and of the inspector general's department made since January 1, 1900, as to the condition of magazines and emplacements of sea coast guns mounted on disappearing carriages.

The bill providing for the purchase of the land of the Sioux Indians in the Rosebud reservation in South Dakota then was taken up, the pending amendment being that of Mr. Teller eliminating the commutation clause of the bill and providing that settlers, in order to make good their titles to the land, shall live on it for five years. The amendment offered by Mr. Teller was agreed to and the bill was passed.

Consideration then was resumed of the sundry civil appropriation bill. An amendment was agreed to appropriating $6,220 for expenses of the office of commissioners of railroads and continuing that office to June 30, 1903. Other amendments were agreed to as follows: Appropriating $227,000 for additional buildings at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont; providing for the dedication of the St. Louis exposition on April 30, 1903, and that the exposition shall be opened to visitors not later than May 1, 1904; appropriating $25,000 for the commissioners of labor to collect statistics of marriage and divorce.

At 2 o'clock the Senate took up the Philippine government bill, and Mr. Lodge addressed the Senate in favor of it. His discussion in the beginning dealt mostly with the details of the bill. He said he thought it would be a very grave mistake to change the money standard in the Philippines. Mr. Lodge denied the allegation that the bill was for the exploitation of the islands.

In this connection it seemed to be a principle of the Democratic party that no American should make money. He said when last in power the party so conducted affairs that no one could make money.

ANSWER FILED.

Reason Given for the Burlington Road Purchase.

St. Paul, Minn., May 6.—"An enterprise in aid of a great competitive interstate and international commerce," is the description of the Northern Securities Company given in the answer, filed by the attorneys for that corporation, in the suit brought by Attorney General P. C. Knox, on behalf of the United States, to enjoin the so-called merger of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways. The answer was filed late yesterday afternoon in the United States circuit court in this city, and at the same time individual answers were also filed by James J. Hill, Wm. P. Clough, D. Willis James, John S. Kennedy, George F. Baker and the Great Northern railway and by J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Bacon, Daniel S. Lamont and the Northern Pacific Railway Company.

These various papers follow the same lines. The answer of the Northern Securities Company is divided into two parts. The first is largely a denial of the petition, respecting any charge of conspiracy and respecting the purposes of the organization of the securities company. Instead of owning a majority of the shares of the Great Northern, or the Northern Pacific Company, it is stated, that those who are interested in the organization of the Securities company did not own within $26,000,000 of a majority of the Great Northern shares, and little more than one-quarter of the Northern Pacific shares.

In the second part of the answer, the purchase of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy is taken up, the reasons for such purchase having been, it is alleged "erroneously stated in the petition." Attention is called to the sparsely settled or unsettled nature of the country through which the Great Northern railway runs; the abundance of raw materials, to be hauled at a low mileage rate; the great timber wealth in the Pacific northwest, the necessity of a return load for the cars taking this timber to the prairie states; the development of trade with eastern Asia, as a means of securing such return loads, and the establishment of a connecting steamship line for that purpose. It is stated that "in the interstate and international commerce, which the Great Northern company has thus built up, it competes both in this country and on the ocean with the other transcontinental lines including the Canadian Pacific, and at the Oriental ports it competes for commerce with the world. Its rates are and must be made in competition with the rates of ocean carriers, and by way of the Suez canal. The policy thus followed by the Great Northern Company in building up an international, and thereby interstate commerce, has been followed by the Northern Pacific Company since its reorganization in 1896."

It is said that both roads were placed at a disadvantage with other continental railroads, as well as with European competitors, by the want of sufficiently direct connection with the territory offering the best markets for the products of the country along their lines, and with the places of production and distant centres of distribution, from which their traffic must be supplied. The lines of the Burlington, better than those of any other company, fulfilled the requirements of both roads in respect of markets for east-bound freight and for west-bound traffic. The answer recites these various markets and their products and continues:

"The price paid for said Burlington stock was lower per mile of main track covered by the stock, than that for which the stock of any other large and well-established system, in the same general territory, could then have been bought.

"The purchase of the Burlington stock by the Northern Pacific and Great Northern companies, in equal parts, served each company as well as if it were the sole owner of such stock, while such purchase might have been beyond the financial means of either company by itself.

"Pocket-Money" for Legislators.

Berlin, May 5.—The reichstag to-day adopted what is dubbed the tariff committee's pocket money bill. The Radicals and Socialist Democrats voted with the minority. The measure authorizes the payment of 2,400 marks to each member of the tariff committee.

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CROP CONDITIONS.

Planting in the Corn Belt Is Well Advanced — Spring Wheat Delayed in Some Sections.

Washington, May 6. — The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

Nearly the entire country east of the Rocky mountains has experienced a week of highly favorable temperature conditions and the central valleys, Lake region, Atlantic states and portions of Texas and Oklahoma have received generally ample but in places even rainfall. Excessive rains have retarded farm work in Northern New England and the northern portion of the spring wheat region, while the central and east gulf states and portions of the South Atlantic coast are in need of rain. The middle and southern Rocky mountain regions continue to suffer from severe drought with disastrous effect to crops and live stock. Over the western portion of the plateau region and on the Pacific coast the week has been decidedly cool with heavy frosts in the plateau districts. Warm and dry weather is much needed in Washington and Oregon. Except in portions of Iowa and Missouri, where corn planting has been interfered with by heavy rains, this work has made very favorable progress in the states of the central valleys and the early planted is generally germinating well. Some planting has been done in South Dakota and planting will be commenced this week in Michigan. Preparations for planting in the extreme northern portion of the corn belt are well advanced and the soil is in generally excellent condition. In the southern states corn has made favorable progress, though needing rain in portions of the east gulf districts.

A very general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is reported from the central valleys, Lake region and middle Atlantic states. The crops, however, has suffered in portions of Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, and in the last named state has failed so rapidly in sections that some will be plowed up for other crops.

Favorable reports continue from California except in the southern part of the state. In Oregon and Washington the crop though late is in promising condition, especially in Oregon.

Spring wheat seeding has been delayed in Northern Dakota and Northern Minnesota, but has made favorable progress in the southern portion of the spring wheat region, where the early sown has germinated well and is in good condition and growing vigorously.

Oats have made very favorable progress except in Nebraska, Texas and portions of Missouri and Alabama. Seeding is nearly finished in most of the more northerly sections. The crop is ripening in the Southern states, harvesting having begun in South Carolina.

Good stands of the early planted cotton are generally reported, but the late planted, especially in the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt is coming up irregularly. Planting is nearly finished.

Planting is nearly finished in the northern portions of the belt, and the early planted is in good state of cultivation. Some replanting has been necessitated in Texas by high winds and drifting soil.

Except in North Carolina and Kentucky tobacco plants, though late, are plentiful and healthy and are generally improved. Transplanting in Florida and North Carolina has been delayed on account of lack of "seasons."

The prospect for peaches in the Ohio valley is not promising, but elsewhere the outlook is very favorable, although dropping is reported from South Carolina and Georgia. The reports respecting other fruits are generally encouraging.

Decided improvement in the condition of the meadows is generally indicated throughout the central valleys, Middle Atlantic states and New England.

POSTPONED.

St. Louis Exposition Will Not Be Held Until 1904.

St. Louis, May 2.—The following statement was given out by President David R. Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company:

"The sundry civil bill, which passed the house several weeks ago and is now before the senate, contains an appropriation of $1,048,000 to provide for a government exhibit, a special Indian exhibit, and the additional cost of the government building at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. It was deemed advisable to have the date of the fair definitely fixed in that bill, in the event any change from 1903 should be decided upon. For many months past the fair has virtually been postponed for one year.

"A decided majority of the directors prefer 1904, and have for six months or more. The repeated requests of both domestic and foreign exhibitors for postponement; advices from foreign governments that they had not sufficient time in which to make preparation for a representative exhibit in 1903; the statement of Gov. Taft that the Philippines would not be able to install their exhibits in a creditable manner if the exposition should not be postponed until 1904, the expressed fear of the government architect that he could not procure material for a government building by 1903, and the fact that the general public have for months past considered postponement a foregone conclusion, were some of the reasons that moved the executive committee to authorize me to inform the national commission that any action of congress changing the time of the exposition from 1903 to 1904 would be acceptable.

"The telegram from President Carter, of the national commission, was received and Senator Cockerell wired us that the sundry civil bill would pass the senate on Saturday and if a change of date was to be incorporated therein, congress should be immediately advised of the wishes of the local corporation. There was not sufficient time in which to call a meeting of the board of directors to take action on the subject, consequently the executive committee authorized me to express their wishes to the effect that a postponement should be ordained by congress.

"After receipt of Mr. Carter's telegram, I framed a reply, setting forth the conclusion of the executive committee, but before sending the message, made an effort to get the views of every director in the city. Over 50 of them have been consulted, and without an exception every one favored a postponement. I, therefore, have replied to President Carter, of the national commission, to that effect and have asked that our conclusions be submitted to congress and to the President. I think there is no doubt as to the action congress will take, and that it will be in favor of postponement.

"An additional year of postponement will enable us to hold such an exposition as will be worthy of the great event we propose to celebrate. It will be truly international in character, and in my judgment, will be participated in by every civilized country on the globe. We have no more time than will be needed in which to make required preparations for the proper accommodation of the thousands of visitors who will be within our gates."

NAVAL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Washington, May 5.—At the suggestion of Captain Dayton, of the Chicago, Secretary Moody has authorized that officer to convene a court of inquiry to examine into the matters connected with the arrest and imprisonment of officers of the Chicago at Venice. The personnel of the court is not known here.

NEW LANDS

Thrown Open to Settlement in Washington State.

Spokane, Wash., May 5.—Parts of four townships, embracing 41,798.76 acres of surveyed lands in eastern Stevens county were thrown open to settlement today. The new lands border on the Pend d'Oreille river and are about 30 miles north of the town of Newport. The tract can be reached by several routes, the easiest of which is via the Great Northern from this city to Newport and thence by steamer.

The region contains considerable meadow and agricultural land. Such land, however, is to be found only in spots of a few hundred acres. The region is generally hilly, and in some places rough and mountainous. It is reported that there is considerable timber in the district, and that it is really more valuable for its timber than its agricultural resources. The district is also mineralized but no important developments have been made. It is especially notable for its immense deposits of limestone. The famous Portland cement works is located on the Pend Oreille river, near the new lands. Immediately to the north of the surveyed district the country is mountainous and unsurveyed.

Major Cornelius Gardener, who alleges cruelty by American officers towards Filipinos, declined to furnish desired proof on plea that he was being attacked.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, May 3.—More seasonable weather throughout wide areas has helped distribution at retail and improved re-order business with wholesalers. Exceptions to this are found in some portions of the southwest, where complaints of lack of rain affect crops and also in portions of the northwest, where the reverse is the case, too much rain interfering alike with spring wheat planting and distribution of seasonable goods. With the exceptions noted, agricultural operations have made good progress, and weather conditions have been in the main favorable, particularly to the eastern portion of the winter wheat belt, the oats crop generally, the newly planted spring wheat sections and the larger part of the cotton belt.

Exceptional activity continues in all industrial lines and the usual May day rest, most of it manifest in the building trades, has caused less than ordinary interruptions to operations, partly, perhaps, because of the ready concessions made by employers. Activity in building continues a feature of note, and all lines of industry contributing thereto, such as lumber, building material, builders' hardware and structural material, are all in active demand.

New business in iron and steel is generally in small lots, not because demand is smaller, but because supplies will not admit of large deliveries. Pig iron is as scarce as ever for immediate delivery, and premiums of from $2 to $3 are freely obtainable. The rail situation is a unique one. New rails at $28 are practically unobtainable for prompt delivery, and some old rails fit for relaying are held at $4 above the nominal price of new rails.

Canadian roads are buying heavily in England. Southern iron is very generally sold ahead. Finished products are scarce and high and some mills are booked with orders far into 1903.

In textiles the feature is the continued strength of raw cotton, despite heavy realizing on the sharp advance which brought cotton early in the week close to 10 cents. This spurt was apparently based on heavy buying at Liverpool, which is regarded as curious, in view of the notably heavy supplies held there.

Despite the realizing, however, prices closed higher for the week, and the feeling is that the bull market has not as yet culminated. Exports continue heavy, larger in fact than port receipts, and the visible supplies show a further shrinkage although the crop movements have put minimum estimates out of sight, and it is conceded the crop will exceed 10,000,000 bales.

Wool is dull at the east, reflecting the curtailed consumption and irregularity due to strikes. Small stocks at eastern points are a steadying element in view of the lack of demand, but at the west buying is heavy at slightly higher prices than a year ago.

It has been a weather market for cereals, good crop advices early inducing liquidation, but reports of dry weather in Kansas, and too much rain in parts of the northwest, added to the strong statistical position (American and Canadian stocks declining 16,000,000 bushels during the month) and large clearances (particularly of Canadian wheat) were stimulating features, later retiring price levels to the highest points reached during the week. The primary movement of grain is very small for the season. Corn receipts are light, and this, with dry weather reports, manipulation and sympathy with wheat, aided quotations early, but later reactions lost the advance.

The approach of the season of large consumption has induced freer buying of raw sugar, and quotations are slightly higher, but refined has been shaded to about the lowest prices in four years. Following liquidation, coffee is firming up slightly, but supplies are far ahead of demand. Agricultural products are, as a whole, steady. Climatic and other causes have made for a smaller consumption of meats, but receipts are still small, and prices show no weakness, though packers' supplies are reported accumulating. Hog products are higher on the week. Dairy products, particularly butter, are lower. Eggs have been shaded again, and potatoes have decreased in price, but are still very heavy, owing to small supplies.

Large exports of cereals, particularly wheat, are looked for shortly, and manufactured products are moving abroad very freely. Increased imports consist mainly of raw materials for manufacturers' use, a significant indication of the activity ruling in American manufacturing industry generally.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week aggregate 5,308,155 bushels, against 3,750,589 last week, and 5,101,654 in this week last year. Wheat exports, July 1, 1901 to date (44 weeks) aggregated 215,854,822 bushels against 175,715,827 last season. Corn exports aggregate 128,679 bushels, against 376,186 last week, and 2,371,892 last year. July 1, 1901 to date, corn exports are 25,528,865 bushels, against 155,433,711 last season.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 174, as against 181 last week, 163 in this week last year. In Canada for the week 22 against 20 last week, and 17 a year ago.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, May 8.—Close—Wheat—Market strong, with light trade. Too much rain, light receipts in northwest and strong cables principal bull factors. Market had to work against improved crop conditions.

Corn—Market has been very strong on good buying by yesterday's short sellers. Gates-Harris closed credited with buying long lines. Trade dull.

Oats—In spite of strong wheat and corn, the oats market has held only steady. Improved crop prospects principal factor in keeping prices from advancing.

Cloverseed—Market dull and easier. Receipts light at 38 bags, but no demand. Shipments 250 bags.

Following are the prices at the close: Corn—Cash, 60½; May, 61½; July 62¼; September, 61⅝. Oats—Cash, 43; May, 42⅝; July 35; September, 29½. Cloverseed —Cash, $3.90; October, $3.15.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open	High	Low	Close	To-day	May 5
Cash	84				84½	84
May	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅝	83½	83⅛
July	77⅞	78¼	77⅛	78¼	77⅞	77
Sept.	77⅝	78	77⅝	77⅞	77	77

CHICAGO

Wheat—						
May	74½	74⅝	73½	74⅝	73⅝	

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am. Locomotive	75¾	76¼	75¾	76¼
Am. Sugar Ref'g	128	130¼	128	129¾
Atchison				80
Atchison, pfd.	94¾			98½
Am. Car & F.	29	29¾	29¼	29¾
Am. Tob.	97			97
Am. Can, pfd.	85			85
Anaconda	110½			112
Amal. Copper	66¾	67⅝	66¾	67½
Baltimore & Ohio	106			106
Brooklyn R. T.	67¾	68¼	67¾	68¼
Chicago G. W.	27⅞	28	27⅞	28
Chesapeake & Ohio	32			32
Chicago Gt. W. pfd.	73	73¾	73	73¾
Colorado Fuel	103½	104¾	103½	104¾
Colorado Southern	29¾	30¼	29¾	30¼
Chic. & Ohio	46¾	47¼	46¾	47¼
Chic. & Alton	73¾	74	73¾	74
Erie com.	38¾	39	38¾	39
E. & T. H.	57			57
Louis. & Nash.	139¾	141¾	139¾	141¾
Leather	13¾			13¾
Lead	37⅝			37⅝
Manhattan	132½	133¾	132½	133¾
Mexican Central	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅝
Missouri Pac.	100¾	101	100¾	101
Mo. K. & T.	26¾	27¼	26¾	27¼
North Am. Co.	12¾			12¾
New York Central	159	160¾	159	160¾
N. Y. O. & St. L.	33			33
N. Y. W. & W.	25			25
Ontario & West.	33¾			33¾
Reading	67¾			68
Pacific Mail	30¾			30¾
Peoples Gas Co.	100¾			100¾
Reading com.	67¾			68
Rock Island	17⅝			17⅝
Rep. I. & S. C.	15			15
So. Ry.	28¾			28¾
So. Ry. pfd.	85			85
Southern Pac.	63¾			63¾
Tenn. C. & I.	65¾			66
Union Pac.	102¾	103¾	102¾	103¾
U. S. Steel	29⅛	29⅝	29⅛	29⅝
U. S. Steel pfd.	91¾	92¼	91¾	92¼
Wabash com.	23¾			24
Wabash pfd.	47¾			47¾
Wab. Deb. B's	17¾			17¾
Western Union	87¾			87¾
Wheeling & L. E.	17¾			17¾
Wis. Cent.	28¾			28¾
Wis. Cent. pfd.	48			48
Mex. Nat.	13½			13½
K. C. South. pfd.	55			55
K. C. South. com.	23¾			24
Linseed	39¾	39¾	39¾	39¾

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, May 6.—Noon—Money on call firm at 8 and 9 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 6@6½ per cent; sterling exchange with actual business in bankers bills at $4.85⅝@4.86 for demand and at $4.84¾@4.85⅛ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88@4.89; commercial bills, $4.84@4.85½; bar silver, 51c; Mexican dollars, 41c.

New York, May 6.—Wall Street—Price of stock started upwards at the opening of trading in the market. The buying was well distributed through all departments of the list. The gains reached a point or over in St. Paul, Canadian Pacific, Louisville & Manhattan.

There was some hesitancy after the opening, but as the realizations proved small the traders bid up special stocks strongly and the entire market followed. Before the hour elapsed gains of a point or more had been made by members of the different active groups, particularly St. Paul, Pennsylvania, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Delaware and Hudson, Consolidated Gas, Manhattan and Sugar. Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville, New York Air Brake, and Illinois Central advanced 2